

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXI.—No. 523.

JULY 14, 1860.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

## THE BROUGH MEMORIAL FUND. COMMITTEE.

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The above gentlemen having formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of organising a musical entertainment on behalf of the widow and children of the late Mr. Robert B. Brough, whose contributions to literature have gained for him a well-deserved popularity, beg to announce that a **GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT** will be given at St. James's Hall on Friday evening, July 20th.

A number of the most eminent musical artists have kindly volunteered their gratuitous services on the occasion, and Mr. Alfred Mellon has, in the most prompt and generous manner, undertaken the entire musical direction of the concert. The full programme, with a list of stewards, will be published immediately; in the mean time the honorary secretaries will be happy to answer all communications.

Prices of admission—Sofa stalls, 12 12; stalls, 10s. 6d.; reserved seats (numbered) and balcony, 5s.; area and upper galleries, 2s.

Admission to the stalls can only be obtained by means of vouchers issued by the committee, for which early application should be made, by letter, to the Honorary Secretaries, at the offices of the Committee, No. 7, Howard-street, Strand, W.C. Tickets for the stalls will be issued in exchange for the vouchers granted on application to **MITCHELL'S Royal Library**, 33, Old Bond-street; **RAMS' Royal Library**, 1, St. James's-street; or **CHAPPELL'S Musical Publishers**, New Bond-street.

Tickets for all parts of the hall (stalls excepted) may be obtained of the principal libraries and music-sellers; and of Mr. AUSTIN, at the ticket-office, St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, W.

By order of the Committee,  
SYDNEY FRENCH, Hon.  
WILLIAM J. MACRELL, Secs.

## THE LATE LORD MACALAY.—

Under the sanction of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and of the Members of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose names are subjoined, it is proposed to raise a fund by subscription for the purpose of presenting to the College a **STATUE** of the late Lord MACALAY, as a mark of the admiration which the members of the College feel for the memory of their illustrious fellow-Collegian, and in commemoration of the strong attachment which he himself felt for the College.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University  
Lord Lymington, High Steward of the University  
The Duke of Devonshire  
The Marquis of Lansdowne  
Earl Grey  
The Bishop of St. David's  
Lord Stanley, M.P.  
Lord Belper  
Lord Broughton  
Lord Lyttelton  
Lord Montagu  
Lord Stratford  
The Master of the Rolls  
The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer  
Vice-Chancellor Page Wood  
Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan  
Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.  
Sir J. G. S. Lefevre  
Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., Q.C.  
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P., Q.C.  
The Dean of Canterbury  
The Dean of Westminster  
Colonel Sir John Adair  
Professor Birbeck  
Rev. H. M. Butler, Harrow  
Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.  
Charles de la Pryme, Esq., Hon. Secretary  
Hon. G. Denman, M.P.  
T. F. Ellis, Esq.  
F. W. Gibbs, Esq.  
F. V. Hawkins, Esq.  
H. J. Hodgson, Esq.  
Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, Esq.  
Professor H. Madden  
C. J. Selwyn, Esq., M.P., Q.C.  
Tom Taylor, Esq.  
Alfred Tennyson, Esq.  
W. M. Thackeray, Esq.  
Richard C. Jebb, Esq.  
Rev. R. Whiston.

And the following resident Members, who have formed themselves into a Committee at Cambridge:—

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master  
Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A., Vice-Master and Woodwardian Professor  
Rev. J. Romilly, M.A., Registrar  
Rev. Professor Thompson, M.A.  
Rev. Professor Grote, M.A.  
Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.  
Rev. W. G. Clarke, Public Orator, M.A.  
Rev. J. Edleston, M.A.  
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Rev. Charles Puller, M.A.  
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Rev. George Young, Bart., B.A.  
Richard C. Jebb, Esq.  
Alfred Northey, Esq.

Such of the present or late members of the College as desire to join in the promotion of this object are requested to communicate either with J. Lempiere Hammond, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge; or with Charles de la Pryme, Esq., Honorary Secretary in London, 23, Jernyn-street, by whom subscriptions will be received; and also at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.'s, 29, Birch-lane, Cornhill, E.C.; at Messrs. Drummond and Co.'s, 49, Charing-cross, S.W.; and at Messrs. Mortlock and Co.'s, Cambridge.

Subscriptions already received:—

The Prince Consort	£100 0 0	H. W. Elphinstone, Esq.	£1 10 0
The Duke of Devonshire	25 0 0	T. W. Evans, Esq.	10 0 0
The Marquis of Lansdowne	25 0 0	H. D. Foster, Esq.	1 0 0
The Earl Spencer	25 0 0	Rev. W. S. Fowler, Esq.	5 0 0
Lord Stanley, M.P.	10 0 0	G. A. Foster, Esq.	1 10 0
Lord Belper	25 0 0	Rev. H. B. Foster, Esq.	1 10 0
The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer	25 0 0	G. M. Gordon, Esq.	1 0 0
Vice-Chancellor Page Wood	10 10 0	Professor Grote	10 0 0
Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan	10 10 0	Rev. W. G. Grove, Esq.	20 0 0
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole	10 0 0	J. L. Hammond, Esq.	10 0 0
Colonel A. Lightfoot	10 0 0	H. J. Hodgson, Esq.	5 0 0
Adair	10 0 0	H. T. Holland, Esq.	15 15 0
Rev. H. M. Butler, Harrow	25 0 0	H. C. Howard, M.P.	10 0 0
Spencer P. Butler, Esq.	3 0 0	F. A. Inderwick, Esq.	2 0 0
C. Buxton, Esq.	10 10 0	Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, Esq.	20 0 0
Rev. W. G. Clarke	25 0 0	Rev. Julius Lloyd	1 10 0
Charles de la Pryme, Esq.	5 0 0	W. G. I. MacGrigor, Esq.	1 10 0
Hon. G. Denman, M.P.	5 0 0	E. MacNaughten, Esq.	5 10 0
F. E. Dittett, Esq.	1 0 0	Professor H. Madden	5 0 0
H. R. Droop, Esq.	5 0 0	W. F. Pollock, Esq.	5 0 0
Francis Ellis, Esq.	5 0 0	W. B. Ranken, Esq.	2 20 0
T. F. Ellis, Esq.	10 0 0	R. A. Slaney, Esq.	5 0 0
Walter Ellis, Esq.	2 0 0	M. P.	5 0 0
		W. M. Thackeray	5 0 0
		F. S. Dittett, Esq.	25 0 0
		H. R. Droop, Esq.	5 0 0
		Rev. R. Whiston	5 0 0
		A Dorsetshire Clergyman	1 0 0

**A PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION** has been opened for a **BUST** in honour of the late Mrs. JAMESON, the distinguished critic in art; to be made by Mr. Gibson, R.A., of Rome, and placed in the Kensington Museum. Subscriptions are received at 19, Langham-place, Regent-street, W.

**ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, Radley.**—The TRIENNIAL COMMEMORATION of the foundation of the two Sister Colleges of St. Peter, Radley, and St. Columba, in Ireland, will be held at Radley, on St. James's Day, Wednesday, July 25. Noblemen and gentlemen educated at either of these Colleges, and any special friends and benefactors to the same, who may desire to be present, are requested to apply for their cards of invitation, stating the exact number required, to the Treasurer, St. Peter's College, Radley, Abingdon, on or before the 16th inst. Radley, July 5, 1860.

**THE LATE HENRY HALLAM.**—The Committee for raising a MEMORIAL to the late HENRY HALLAM have resolved to erect a FULL-LENGTH STATUE of him in St. Paul's; an eligible site having been offered by the Dean and Chapter.

Friends and subscribers are requested to pay their contributions to the following London bankers:—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Messrs. Drummonds and Co., Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and Co., or Messrs. Martin, Call, and Co.

Communications may be addressed to Sir JOHN BOLEAU, Treasurer; or to FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, Honorary JOHN MURRAY, Secretaries. At No. 50, Albemarle-street.

## INSTITUTIONS, &c.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE** of GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 29, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.

**Patron**—H. R. H. THE PRINCE CONSORT, K. G., F. R. S., F. S. A.

**ANNUAL MEETING AT GLOUCESTER,** July 17 to July 24, 1860.

**President**—The Right Hon. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F. R. S., M. R. I. A.

**Patrons of the Meeting:** The Right Hon. Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, D. D.

By order of the Central Committee, GEORGE VULLIAMY, Secretary.

**BRIGHTON TOWN MUSEUM.**—The Committee appointed to assist the Town Council in forming a Museum are desirous of ENGAGING a CURATOR. Salary at the rate of 75l. per annum. Hours of attendance, daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock, and three evenings in the week, from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Applications, with testimonials or qualifications, to be sent to J. CORDY BURROWS, Esq., 62, Old Steine, Brighton, on or before Saturday, July 21.

## COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

**SCHOOL FOR MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION,** at the COLLEGE, CHESTER.

In addition to English and Mathematics, all the Pupils are taught Drawing suitable for the Architect or Engineer, and in the Laboratory the Principles as well as the Practice of Chemistry. The use of Tools, the Construction of Machinery, and the Principles of Mechanism, may be studied in the various Workshops of the Schools.

French and German are taught to all who desire it without any extra charge.

Chemical Analyses undertaken: Steam-engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism designed for special purposes.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. A. Rigg, Chester.

**THE GERMAN AND FRENCH PROTESTANT COLLEGE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL,** Grove House, Clapham-common (established 1836), continues successfully to prepare candidates for every branch of military or civil service. In this institution the pupils enjoy throughout the most liberal treatment, and every care to the formation of gentlemen's habits and manners. Especial attention is paid to a sound English, classical, scientific, and commercial education, and the culture of German and French is such as to supersede entirely the necessity of sending children abroad for the acquirement of these languages.

For prospectuses, with view of premises, &c., apply to the Director, the Rev. E. A. FRIEDLANDER, as above.

**AN ENGLISH LADY, residing at Blois,** would be glad to receive a PUPIL, to bring up with her two daughters; or a SINGLE LADY as Boarder, desirous of cheerful society.

Address "M. P." Poste Restante, Blois, France.

**EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT,** near Millthorpe, Westmoreland. Head Master, Rev. J. H. SHARPLES, M.A., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.—BOARDERS are received and prepared either for the Universities or Commerce, at 30s., 35s., or 40s. per annum, according to age. Seven exhibitions, of different values, from about 50l. to 100l. a year, are connected with the School, and are open to all pupils.

**TO CLASSICAL OR MATHEMATICAL STUDENTS.**—Any gentleman pursuing a course of studies, and willing to give his SERVICES for a few hours in return for residence, board, and laundry, may meet with a comfortable home in a small first-class establishment, four miles from town, by addressing,

"Pitt," post-office, Clapham-common.

**HEVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** near Millthorpe, Westmoreland. Head Master, Rev. J. H. SHARPLES, M.A., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.—BOARDERS are received and prepared either for the Universities or Commerce, at 30s., 35s., or 40s. per annum, according to age. Seven exhibitions, of different values, from about 50l. to 100l. a year, are connected with the School, and are open to all pupils.

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"Pitt," post-office, Clapham-common.

**EDUCATION IN GERMANY.**—The Rev. Dr. KLEE, at Berlin (Schelling-S. 13), Preacher to the Mission of the London News Society, receives into his family YOUNG GENTLEMEN attending the Public Schools.

For terms and references apply to himself.

**HEVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL,** near Millthorpe, Westmoreland. Head Master, Rev. J. H. SHARPLES, M.A., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.—BOARDERS are received and prepared either for the Universities or Commerce, at 30s., 35s., or 40s. per annum, according to age. Seven exhibitions, of different values, from about 50l. to 100l. a year, are connected with the School, and are open to all pupils.

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"Pitt," post-office, Clapham-common.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.**—The PROFESSORSHIP of JURISPRUDENCE is VACANT in consequence of the resignation of John Philip Green, Esq., LL.B.

Applications for the appointment and testimonials will be received on or before Monday, the 24th of September next.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

July 10, 1860.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London.**—The PROFESSORSHIP of BOTANY at this College will become VACANT at the close of the current session (30th July), by the resignation of Professor Lindley, Ph.D. Applications for the appointment and testimonials will be received on or before Monday, the 24th of September next.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

July 10, 1860.

**TO PROFESSORS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, AND OTHERS.**

**OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER,** in CONNECTION with the UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

The Trustees of this College are desirous of receiving Proposals from gentlemen qualified and willing to undertake the office of PROFESSOR of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, to be both Mathematically and Experimentally taught. The Trustees propose the allowance to the Professor of the yearly salary of 250l., in addition to a proportion of the fees to be received from the students attending the classes of such Professor. The Professor is required to devote to the duties of the office so much of his attention as may be deemed by the Trustees necessary for the efficient instruction of the students. It is requested that applications may be accompanied with testimonials and references, and that each gentleman applying will state his age and general qualifications.

Communications, addressed "To the Trustees of Owen's College," under cover to Messrs. J. P. ASTON and SON, solicitors, Manchester, not later than the 25th day of July next, will be duly attended to, and further information afforded, if required.

IT IS PARTICULARLY REQUESTED THAT APPLICATIONS MAY NOT BE MADE TO THE TRUSTEES INDIVIDUALLY.

J. G. GREENWOOD, Principal.

JOHN P. ASTON, Secretary and Solicitor to the Trustees.

Manchester, 14th June, 1860.

**THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY** in IRELAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of JULY next, the Senate will proceed to ELECT EXAMINERS in the following Subjects, and at the salaries stated, to hold such Examinations during the ensuing year as are now or may be appointed by the Senate. The Examinations will begin on the 24th of SEPTEMBER NEXT. Salaries commence from the next quarter-day after election:

Salaries.

Greek ..... £100

Latin ..... 100

History and English Literature... 50

Logic and Metaphysics ..... 50

Mathematics ..... 100

Anatomy and Physiology ..... 100

Zoology and Botany ..... 75

Modern Languages ..... 75

Civil Engineering ..... 50

Celtic ..... 25

Application to be made by letter addressed to me, on or before the 15th of July next. Applications received after that date will not be considered.

By order, G. JOHNSTONE STONEY, M.A., Sec.

Queen's University, Dublin Castle, June 20, 1860.

**ROSSALL SCHOOL.**—There will be a VACANCY at Rossall for a SENIOR MATHEMATICAL MASTER, and in August for a Senior Assistant Classical Master, both unmarried. The former must be a high Cambridge wrangler; the latter an Oxford man (first-class if possible), either in holy orders, or willing and able to be ordained directly. Those only need apply who will co-operate earnestly with the head master in the religious and moral training as well as in the intellectual culture of the boys. Salary from 200l. to 300l. a year, with board and rooms.

Address, in the first instance, with particulars, but not testimonials, to the Rev. the Head Master, Rossall School, Fleetwood.

**SCHOLASTIC.**—To ASSISTANT MASTER, WANTED, shortly, a RESIDENT ASSISTANT MASTER, in a small establishment conducted by a clergyman. He must be an Englishman, of gentlemanly manners, and a strict disciplinarian. He must also be well qualified to undertake the mathematical department (arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, and trigonometry), and to teach Latin prose composition; and he must also be willing to make himself otherwise generally useful.

Apply, stating age, salary required, &c., with testimonials and references, to "Rev. X. Y. Z." post-office, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire.

**TO TUTOR.**—An OXFORD GRADUATE is REQUIRED, to give instruction for two or three hours daily, in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, to a gentleman about proceeding to one of the universities.

Address, stating terms, &c., "P. O. P." post-office, Blackheath, Kent.

**A YOUNG LADY** of good Education and Connections, wishes to obtain an ENGAGEMENT in a Ladies' Establishment as a JUNIOR TEACHER, or as Governess in a respectable family, where the children are young. Remuneration not so much an object as a comfortable home.

Address "Y. Z." Post-office, Sheffield.

**SCHOLASTIC.**—A lady wishes immediately to TRANSFER her SCHOOL, which has been long successfully established, to a lady with a small connection. The opening is highly desirable. The house is large, detached, and pleasantly situated in Lincolnshire. Address "G. N. E." Messrs. Hatchard and Co.'s, 187, Piccadilly.

**A CLERGYMAN,** the Principal of a first-class school, wishes to meet with a SUCCESSOR at Midsummer. The school is situated in the outskirts of a large busy working town. The income from day pupils alone has been nearly 500l. per annum. The terms of disposal are easy and advantageous.

Address "Rev. X. Y." care of Messrs. Rolfe Brothers, School Booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

## THE PRESS.

**LITERARY INVESTMENT.**—A professional gentleman WANTS HELP in the conducting of a monthly literary and University publication, well established. It has always paid, is unopposed, and, with a little active management, will become a first-rate property. Half-share 1854.

Letters to "A," J. B. Daly, Esq., Hare-court, Temple.

**TO COUNTRY REPORTERS.**—WANTED, on a country paper, a steady SHORT-HAND REPORTER, and scissors and paste editor, permanent. State age and salary required. Address "DELTA," care of Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

**TO PUBLISHERS.—WANTED,** a PERSON to undertake the publishing of a weekly publication, and to attend to the advertising department. Apply by letter addressed to "D. S.," Mr. John Dyer's, Auctioneer, 5, Grocer's-hall-court, Poultry, E.C.

**A PRINTER or PUBLISHER WANTED,** for an important popular work. He will be required to take a share. Address for particulars to "B. B.," 37, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

**TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS** in Town or Country.—A gentleman, who has for years been connected with the press, is desirous of entering into an ENGAGEMENT with a journal of liberal principles, to supply reviews, leaders, or a letter of news. Terms moderate. Address "V. I. S.," Onwhyn's newspaper office, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

**WANTED, by two experienced hands,** SITUATIONS: one as Sub-editor or Reporter, the other as Composer and Reporter. Address, stating terms, to "M. A.," No. 7, Havelock-street, Aldershot, Hants.

**SHORT-HAND REPORTER** desires an ENGAGEMENT. He has a practical knowledge of the printing business. First-class references. Salary 35s. per week. Age 27. No objection to the country. Address "A. F. S.," 24, Sherborne-street, Blandford-square, N.W.

**A LITERARY MAN OF BUSINESS,** connected with a London Daily Newspaper, experienced in editing, managing, procuring Advertisements; writing Leaders, Reviews; Dramatic, Musical, and Operatic Critiques, and Author of Works highly commended by the Press, has time for another ENGAGEMENT; or he would undertake a Journal, and write twelve columns of Original Articles weekly. Emolument not the primary consideration. Address "M. A.," 350, Euston-road, N.W.

## THE ARTS.

**WILL CLOSE SATURDAY THE 28th.**  
**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**—THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from nine till dusk. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

**GUSH and FERGUSON, Artists and Photographers,** beg respectfully to invite the nobility and gentry to view their first-class PORTRAITS in oil and water-colours.—Gallery, 179, Regent-street, W.

**BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF ROME,** Ancient and Modern, from Drawings taken by himself from the Towers of the Capitol, is now OPEN, embracing all the interesting and classical objects in the Eternal City, and also the Forum.

**VENICE and SWITZERLAND** are also open daily from 10 till dusk. Admission 1s. to each view. Schools and children half price.

Panorama Royal, Leicester-square.

**JERUSALEM.**  
**SELOUS'S TWO GRAND PICTURES.**  
IN HER GRANDEUR, A.D. 33. With Christ's Triumphant Entry into the Holy City.

IN HER FALL, as now viewed from the Mount of Olives. These Pictures (each 12 ft. by 8 ft., painted with the greatest care, and containing more than 200 special points of interest) are now on view at Messrs. LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEGGATT, 79, Cornhill. Admission Free.

**THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.**—"The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell." This GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, 18 feet by 12 feet, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Portraits taken by authority expressly for this picture at Lucknow, will REMAIN ON VIEW during July, at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons), 5, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock. Admission by Card, or Sixpence each.

**JAN STEEN.—An exquisite CABINET** GEM by this great master. "Nasmith.—Two Cabinet Gems in his early style. Woollett's engravings from Willson, Wright, Zuccarelli, Du Sart, Felippio Lauri, and other masters, comprising Niobe, Macbeth, Wolf's Death, Ceyx and Alcione, Fishery, Decent Peasants, Diana and Actaeon, Cottagers, &c. Burton's Blind Girl at the Holy Well, by Knytel, and the Arran Fisherman's Drowned Child, by Bacon, proofs (magnificent specimens), and various others from great masters, by first-class engravers. For DISPOSAL. Address "A. B.," care of Mr. Robinson, No. 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS** GALLERY, 34, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested. Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—  
Turner, R.A. Cooke, A.R.A. Herring, Sen. Duffield  
Stothart, R.A. Dobson, Hulme, Bennett  
Frith, R.A. A.R.A. Hering, W. C. Smith,  
Ward, R.A. O'Neill, A.R.A. Hemsley, Topham  
Roberts, R.A. J. Linnell, Sen. Muller, Crome  
Egry, R.A. G. Lane Percy, Lewis  
Creswick, R.A. Fied Provis, Holmes  
Elmore, R.A. Bright, Nyemann  
Mulready, R.A. Le Jeune W. Hunt McKean  
MacIver, R.A. Baxter Duncan E. Hughes  
Cooper, R.A. Nasmith Cattermole Rowbotham  
Frost, A.R.A. A. Johnston Taylor Mutrie  
Foote, R.A. Smallfield  
The Manufacture of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, at 65, Bishopsgate-street Within.

**SICILY, Italy, and China. — GREAT GLOBE.**—New DIORAMAS of the WARS in CHINA and in ITALY.—Sites and Scenes in India; The Campaign in Italy; Nangasaki, Japan, Australia; A Tour up the Rhine; Lectures on Italy and Savoy; Model of the Earth. Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Admission to the whole building 1s. Leicester-square.

**LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY. — A** Gentleman who has had great experience in the above, and is provided with apparatus of the largest dimensions, is open to an ENGAGEMENT. Address, "S. F.," 79, King's-road, Brighton.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FOUNTAINS.**—THE SEVENTH DISPLAY this season of the Great Fountains and Entire Series of Waterworks will take place on WEDNESDAY next, July 13th, at 5 o'clock.

This display will include the nine basins of the Upper Series, the Water Temples, the Cascades, and Grand Waterfalls, the Dancing Fountains, and the numerous other groups of the great lower basins, comprising many thousands of jets, and discharging 120,000 gallons of water per minute, the centre jets attaining the altitude of 234 feet.—Admission, 1s. Children under twelve 6d.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND ARCHERY MEETING.**—THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the ARCHERS of the UNITED KINGDOM will take place in the Grounds on Wednesday and Thursday, July 18 and 19.

Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of competing are requested to make immediate application to the Manager of the Meeting, Mr. N. MERRIDW, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; or to Mr. THOMAS ALDER, Hon. Local Secretary, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E., who will furnish every information in reference to the meeting. Shooting will commence each day at 11 o'clock by the Gentlemen, and 2 o'clock by the Ladies.—Display of the Great Fountains and Entire Series of Waterworks on Wednesday, at 5 o'clock.—Open at 10. Admission each day, One Shilling.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND BAZAAR, FANCY FAIR, and CONCERT** in aid of the funds of the DRAMATIC COLLEGE; SATURDAY NEXT, July 21.

Arrangements on a most extensive scale have been made for the Bazaar, particulars of which are announced by the Council of the College. The Palace will open at 10 o'clock. Admission as usual on Saturdays, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

## ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Grand Fête and Fancy Fair, on Saturday, July 21.—The Council have the honour to announce, in consequence of numerous applications, they have made arrangements with the Directors of the Crystal Palace for the continuance of the FETE and FANCY FAIR on the above date.

The Fancy Fair and Fairy Post-office will be presided over by the following ladies, who have already kindly tendered their services: Mrs. Stirling, Miss Amy Sedgwick, Miss Swanborough, Mrs. A. Mellon (late Miss Woolgar), Mrs. C. Mathews, Miss Julia Daly, Mrs. Billington, Miss K. Kelly, Miss H. Simms, Miss E. Thorne, Mrs. Frank Matthews, Miss Wyndham, Miss Katherine Hickson, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Charles Charles Young, Mrs. Olliver, Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Burton, Miss C. Saunders, Miss Herbert, Miss Marston, and Miss Neville.

Aunt Sally, Sticks and Snuff-boxes, Cheap John, the Tent of Mystery, under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Buckstone, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. H. Compton, Mr. H. Widdicombe, Mr. James Rogers, Mr. J. Clark and Mr. Jos. Robins, T.R.M. The Council have also the gratification to announce that the following distinguished artists have most kindly consented to give their gratuitous aid in a Grand Concert: Madame Catherine Hayes, Madame Louise Vining, and Miss Augustus Thomson; Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. Santley, Mr. Jules Lefort, Mr. Engel, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. Benedict, with other eminent talent, which will be daily announced.

The Band of the Grenadier Guards, under the direction of Mr. D. Godfrey, by permission of Colonel Lewis; the Band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, by permission of Colonel Lord F. Paulet, C.B.; and the Band of the Crystal Palace Company.

Admission, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.; reserved seats (numbered) to concert, 2s. 6d. Tickets of admission to the Palace and to the reserved seats for concert may be had of Mr. J. W. ANSON, at the office of the College, No. 15, Bedford-street, Covent-garden; Mr. SAMS, Royal Library, No. 1, St. James's-street; Mr. MITCHELL, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and Co., Cheap-side; at the Crystal Palace office, 2, Exeter-hall, Strand; and of the usual agents.

## MUSIC.

**SCHUBERT'S IMPROMPTU** in B flat, played by Mr. Charles Hallé, is published by ASHDOWN and PARRY, Successors to Wesel and Co., 18, Hanover-square, London.

**CARLTON-HOUSE-TERRACE** (with the kind permission of the Right Hon. Mrs. W. Ewart Gladstone).—Under the immediate patronage of the Right Hon. the Lady Cremorne, the Right Hon. the Lady Mary Stanley, and other ladies of distinction, Miss CHATTERTON'S BENEFIT MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on TUESDAY, JULY 17. Further particulars will be daily announced. Tickets, one guinea each; and family tickets, to admit three, two guineas: to be had of Messrs. CRAMER, CHAPPELL, and BEALE, Regent-street; and of Miss CHATTERTON, 35, Acacia-road, N.W.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—GLUCK'S** IPHIGENIA.—Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ begs to announce that, in compliance with numerous requests, he will repeat the performance of the whole of the music of GLUCK'S celebrated Opera IPHIGENIA (in French), at St. James's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 16, to commence at 4. Vocalists, Mlle. Parepa, Miss Susanna Cole, and Miss Theresa Jefferys, Mr. Santley, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The orchestra and chorus will be complete in every department, and consist of upwards of 25 performers, including the choir of the Vocal Association. Conductor, Mr. Charles Hallé. Seats, 1s., may be secured at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; CRAMER and Co.'s, 301, Regent-street; HAMMOND's, Regent-street; KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.'s, 48, Cheap-side; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Prince GEORGE** GALITZIN will give a THIRD RUSSIAN CONCERT on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 18, at the above Hall. Orchestra and chorus of 150 performers. Conductor, Prince George Galitzin. Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.—For further particulars, programmes, &c., apply to CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

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For further particulars apply to Mr. ALEXANDER WYLIE, Accountant, 68, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, Trustee on the Estate; JAMES MACBRIDE, Writer, 97, W. George-street, there; or, P. BURN, W.C.O. Auctioneer, Glasgow, 29th June, 1860. 9, Exchange-place, there.



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CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

**APPEAL on BEHALF of the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of the POOR FISHERMEN and MARINERS LOST** during the GALE in MAY last. The recent awful visitation of Providence in the fearfully sudden gale of the 28th of May, on the eastern shores of the kingdom, has swept into eternity 186 steady and industrious men, in the prime of life, earning their livelihood by honest labour for themselves, their wives, and families.

The large proportion of those lost were fishermen connected with Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and the adjoining villages in Norfolk and Suffolk, add prosecuting a valuable branch of national industry.

The hard-earned wages of the husbands and parents in previous fisheries had already been spent during a winter of unprecedented length and severity, and more than 79 widows and 173 children are bereaved of their natural supporters, and left in a destitute and helpless condition.

Committees have been formed for the collection of subscriptions to meet this terrible calamity, and a general fund is being raised.

The Committee feel that this melancholy statement will be a sufficient appeal to a Christian people for their sympathy and aid in this great cause of benevolence and charity.

WILLIAM WORSWICK, Mayor of Great Yarmouth.

FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, Vicar of Lowestoft.

Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, June 20, 1860.

**WE**, the undersigned, feeling the necessity of affording immediate assistance to those who have suffered by the dreadful storm of the 28th of May on the east coast, and being aware that many charitably-disposed persons are anxious to contribute, have formed a Committee in London, to co-operate with the Local Committees in Norfolk and Suffolk. (Signed)

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## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

WE WERE NOT VERY FAR WIDE OF THE MARK when we pronounced Lord PALMERSTON's motions to be "abstract;" abstract and general they were indeed, in every sense of the words; full of general assertions, yet definitely asserting nothing; speaking largely, yet doing nothing. Well might Mr. GLADSTONE cry out for "action;" though how action is to be obtained even he did not or could not explain. Something, however, may yet be looming in the future; for the *Times* busies itself daily with vituperating Mr. GLADSTONE, asserting its own disinterestedness in foregoing a great advantage, and assuring the public that it is not henceforth to be mulcted a penny per copy at the railway stations. As we have observed before, we are no great believers in the disinterestedness of the *Times*, being persuaded that nothing could be more distasteful to its proprietors than the victory of Mr. Gladstone.

Meantime both the talk and literature of the week have been warlike, breathing rifles and defiance. The shooting-match on Wimbledon-common has carried the nation from blood-heat up to boiling-point. This people, as represented by the Crystal Palace Company (which turns its honest penny out of everything), salutes young Ross as the "conquering hero to nations promised long." The book-stalls shine with brochures upon rifle-shooting, in covers of every hue and with contents of every gradation of information or ignorance. Riflemen in uniform everywhere, both in place and season, and out of place and season. A martial slang pervading society. Great talk of "So-and-so of Ours," and great proficiency about fours deep, pivot man, left wheel, and battalions. Templars calling their favourite tavern "the canteen." Above all, a general improvement and increased manliness in the deportment and appearance of our young men, and a conversion of the British gent into a fine, erect, stalwart, no-nonsense kind of fellow. A lady observed the other day, how much better the young men walked than they used to do. The balance of all this is very good; only don't let us run away with such ideas as that first-rate soldiers are to be made by a few months' intermittent drill, however *prime* the raw material; that the soldier-like quality of the *touch* (meaning that sensitiveness of the outer edge of the right and left arms which enables a man to see his comrades without looking at them) is to be speedily acquired; that precise aims are possible on the field of battle; or that we are as yet in the position—even if it ever were in good taste—to utter such bombast as "Come if you dare."

But here is something of direct literary interest—nothing less than the prospectus of a *fac-simile* reprint of the first folio edition of SHAKESPEARE (1623). The enterprising publisher who has undertaken this is Mr. BOOTH, of Regent-street. It will be printed "page for page, line for line, word for word, strictly in accordance with the old Folio," with "carefully-executed *fac-similes* of all the original typographical ornamentation, and likewise a *fac-simile* of the DROESHOUT portrait on the title, as faithfully rendered as effort can accomplish." *Fac-similes* of the work are before us, and they quite support the promises of the prospectus.

Despite the non-remission of the Paper Duty, this week has witnessed the birth of another paper. Nevertheless, the new-comer, though a native of London, does not speak the English language. Its name, Ο ΒΡΕΤΤΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΑΣΤΗΡ, tells its own tale—tells us that it comes from the land of Æschylus and Plato; from that of Botzaris and Tricoupi. The *British Star* is, in a word, a new Greek newspaper (not a cheap one, by the way), beautifully illustrated and admirably printed on fine paper. It gives its readers glowing essays on the Sicilian insurrection, wishing all success to Garibaldi. It has its correspondents at Paris, Vienna, Naples, Turin, and the other great European capitals to which correspondents do most resort. It has its summaries of the prices of the great entrepôts of trade in Europe, collected with a care and diligence which is to be expected in a journal destined probably to win the favour of such successful commercialists as the merchants of Greece. It has its column of *σείκιλα*, or scraps for the reader who eschews politics, and Mark Lane statistics. It has its notices to correspondents; its advertisements setting forth the excellence of Glenfield starch, and of the wares of certain Indian outfitters; and all in Greek of little less than Attic purity. What reader does not recollect the controversy respecting the words "telegram" and "telegrapheme," which occupied the pages of the *Times* a few years ago almost to the exclusion of other matter? Oxford scholars with more enthusiasm than Greek championed the bastard *τηλεγραμμα*; while the University of Bentley and Porson spoke stoutly up for the purely-born *τηλεγράφημα*. Some readers too will recollect, that when Oxford was just about to yield graciously, and the road was getting clear, the Balliol scholar "shunted his empty truck on to the main line," threw every thing for a moment into confusion, and convinced all impartial readers that his impudence was very much larger than his knowledge. The *British star* scorns the mongrel Greek of Oxford; and gives us its telegrapheme from Naples or Lisbon, undismayed by the fact that the right word contains twelve letters and the wrong eight—as uncritical money-grubbers exultingly pointed out. Why *en passant*, we may ask, is the Sigma of the ΒΡΕΤΤΑΝΙΚΟΣ (*sic*) which bravely heads the first page transformed into the English S? The prints,

some of which we half fancy we have seen before, are for the most part very good. Thus we have an excellent engraving of TURNER's picture of "Ulysses mocking Polyphemus," which, with its explanation in the Greek type, forcibly brings back to our minds old HOMER and his Odyssey. An engraving of VANDYKE's picture of the beheading of Charles the First follows; but we cannot speak very highly of the success of the artist of this dingy woodcut. Moreover, British readers could, we fancy, dispense with the half-dozen columns of diluted English history which accompany this engraving; but it may possibly be of service to King OTHO to have his memory refreshed as to this historical episode. All the other engravings are good of their kind, but they strike us as not being wholly strange to us. *Inter alia*, we have Pekin from the North and South; NANA SAHIB's executioner at Cawnpore; a Mandarin listening to an account of a late defeat; portrait of Mr. DAVID LIVINGSTON, and also of the Tanka girl whom the late Mr. ALBERT SMITH sketched so genially and graphically in the opening number of "All the Year Round." There is a curious communication in page 11 from a Parisian correspondent who signs himself Σίμων Ίωνας. The whole paper is written in a somewhat comic style, and the persistent way in which the author repeats, in chorus fashion, the words βρέχει, βρέχει, βρέχει (it rains), all throughout, will remind the classical reader of the βροχικίζε of Aristophanes's frogs, who also sent out their croakings from a very wet place. The English reader, who is fairly up in his Homer and Æschylus, will not have much trouble in becoming familiar with the contents of the *British Star*. Λόγος Κρίσις Ούλλιαμς, Γουατιλμόλν, Μάρε Λιν, Ο Δικαστής Βήδων, Μέντι Βιδίσι, &c. &c., may look rather formidable at first, but they are readily interpreted, after a glance, into Lord Keeper WILLIAMS, Guatemala, Mark-lane, Mr. BEADON the magistrate, Monte Video, &c. &c., and a little care will soon enable the reader to understand that τὸ πολιτικὸν δικαστήριον, means the Court of Common Pleas, ἀλιμερόλλα "starch," &c. &c. That the *British Star* may long shine brightly is our hearty wish.

Last week we spoke of two performances, one musical and the other dramatic, projected in aid of the family of ROBERT BROUGH. The arrangements for these are progressing, and the results will doubtless be satisfactory; the lateness of the season, and some difficulties in the way of getting a theatre upon reasonable terms, notwithstanding. We are now, however, able to add, that arrangements are being made so to widen the scope of the appeal, that all who entertain affection for the memory of the man, and compassion for the widow and the fatherless, may offer their aid in full confidence that the fund will be wisely tended and providently administered. We are happy to say that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, with that readiness in well-doing which ever prompts him, has consented to accept the office of Trustee, when a fund has been raised. If this design be well carried out, and properly introduced to the notice of the public, we have no doubt that something likely to be of solid and permanent advantage to the bereaved family, will be produced.

## BRITISH MUSEUM.

## Sect. 2. Its Successive Reading-rooms.

(Continued from Vol. XX., p. 798.)

THE MUSEUM is "chiefly designed for the use of learned and studious men." So wrote the trustees in 1759; and thus wrote their successors in 1805: "The proper management of the reading-room is essentially important to the utility and credit of the Museum." The propriety of devoting a section to the reading-rooms must now be admitted.

The subject being of recent origin, and of increasing importance, I shall prefix some remarks which seem applicable to all reading-rooms. Theory and practice may then be compared, and a *model edifice* may be the fortunate result.

The architect who engages to produce the plan of a reading-room should attentively consider its various requirements, and waste no time in searching for rules or precedents. On some points he would ask for instructions. Is it to be a detached edifice, or otherwise? To what extent is provision to be made for books of reference? The other particulars would come within the scope of his art, or be supplied by the experience of the librarian.

The requirements of a reading-room are—(1) Proximity to the mass of books; (2) Adaptation to the probable number of readers; (3) Equality of light; (4) Ventilation; (5) Warmth in winter; and (6) A form of construction and mode of fittings which shall admit a perfect supervision of the readers and books, so as to prevent mutilations and thefts.

1. *Proximity to the mass of books.*—Attention to this particular serves to economise the time of the readers and the labour of the attendants; but without a definite plan of the buildings which are to contain the books, the treatment of the question would be mere speculation.

2. *Adaptation to the probable number of readers.*—The number of readers depends on the prescribed rules of admission, and on the amount of the educated population within reach of the establishment. By those data, and by the help of experience elsewhere, the size of the room must be adjusted; exclusive, however, of the space which may be required for books of reference. The accommodation provided should be more than sufficient for the estimated number of readers, and the room should be so built as to admit of extension.

3. *Equality of light.*—A sufficiency of light is an obvious requirement, and as obvious are the means of obtaining it; but *equality* of light is also very desirable, as it permits the readers to distribute themselves over the room instead of crowding into some favoured part of it. Should the light be admitted from above, a substitute for the ordinary apertures would become requisite.

4. *Ventilation.*—Nowhere is the want of due ventilation more felt than in a reading-room. The architect should remember that many persons have to remain there for six hours or more on every working day, or with short intermissions, for weeks, for months, even for years. The student, if a lover of pure air, may avoid the theatre and the concert-room, but he is doomed to frequent the reading-room; and to compel him to renounce his favourite studies, or to pursue them at the expense of breathing vitiated air, is nothing less than cruelty. The mode of ventilation depends on the position of the apertures. In all cases spontaneous ventilation is the cheapest, the most wholesome, the best of modes. We have had too many attempts to outwit nature; which are rarely, if ever, effective—always expensive.

5. *Warmth in winter.*—The means of raising the temperature of the air, where open fires cannot be introduced, is an object of peculiar importance in the construction of a reading-room. To attain that object, the *heated-water system*, invented by Mr. Perkins, is admitted to be well adapted, and seems to surpass its numerous rivals. It is a real accession to modern comfort, and a memorable instance of the union of ingenuity and efficacy. I must refer, on this head, to "A Popular Treatise on the Warming and Ventilation of Buildings," by C. J. Richardson. London, 1837. 8vo.

6. *A form of construction and mode of fittings which shall admit a perfect supervision of the readers and books, so as to prevent mutilations and thefts.*—The form of the room may be circular, or elliptic, or octagonal, or rectangular. To the circular or elliptic form, as proposed by M. Delessert and M. Mauduit, there is this serious objection—it *defies the possibility of extension*. I also object, as a matter of taste, to the inequalities of the vacant spaces. Its alleged advantage is facility of supervision. Now, I deny its claim in that respect—if not aided, as it obviously should be, by *concentric tables*. Briefly, the *panopticon* plan, as carried out, is specious in theory; in practice, a delusion. The same objections apply to the octagonal form, and with the same modification. The rectangular form is the form of common sense and convenience, and the only one suited to books, which are rectangular objects.

Whatever be the form of construction chosen, the means of obviating *mutilations and thefts* should receive the utmost attention; and I believe the best means of attaining that object, in addition to the vigilance of the librarian and attendants, if not of superior efficacy, would be the adoption of open tables, with the readers face to face—

for we cannot picture to ourselves a conspiracy of readers! If slopes are allowed for folio volumes, the elevation should never exceed six inches. The opportunities of concealment should, as far as possible, be strictly withheld.

A reading-room, besides the purpose which its name indicates, is in part designed for the *preservation* of books. Its fittings and furniture should therefore be so contrived as to avoid allurements to dishonesty. This remark, harsh as it sounds, is essential to the subject. The documents which follow, hitherto inedited, prove that I advocate no needless precautions:

(A placard in the Reading-room.)

The trustees of the British Museum regret that mutilations continue to be discovered in volumes kept in the reading-room freely accessible to readers.

They earnestly request of those who frequent the reading-room to give their assistance in preserving volumes from which so much advantage is derived to students in general: as it may, otherwise, be necessary to modify the privileges which are now granted.

HENRY ELLIS Pr. Librarian.

July 15th, 1852.

(From an autograph in my possession.)

What my good friend the author [the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, *Library Companion*, p. 185], means by the "execrable depredator" being *known and despised*, I know not. The person who robbed the Bodleian Library, St. John's College, Worcester College, and indeed all the college libraries into which he gained admission, was Charles Curtis, a man much in the confidence of the late Mr. Price, keeper of the Bodleian [1768-1813], who employed him to purchase books for that library, and allowed him full range in it. At St. Johns and at several other colleges he was employed, by Mr. Price's recommendation, to rearrange and catalogue the books, for which, as he had some knowledge, and wrote a very beautiful hand, he was supposed to be well qualified. With such opportunities and with no feelings of conscience or honour, he soon purloined all the rarer portraits in the volumes entrusted to his care, and I have heard a collector of that day assert, that the great numbers of valuable heads which all at once were seen in the London market surprised the purchasers, although no person could imagine whence they came. Unfortunately this was at a time when Mr. Granger's book had lately appeared and people were infected with the rage of illustration to a degree almost amounting to folly—so that Mr. Curtis found a ready sale for his dishonourable spoil, and continued his depredations for a long time unsuspected. He was at last found out (I think through information given to Mr. Price by Mr. Heber) and why he was not punished for the theft, I never could discover; although I suspect that he escaped through Mr. Price's *shame* at not having been more cautious. It is however due to retributive justice to state, that this man died in a work-house.

[PHILIP BLISS, D.C.L., Registrar of the University of Oxford.]

The British Museum and the Bodleian Library are not the only libraries which have been despoiled. M. Paulin, Paris, and M. Paul Lacroix, testify that the Bibliothèque Impériale, has experienced numerous losses; and in 1858 the collections of the Abbé Chavin, who died in 1856, were found to contain more than three hundred letters of Mabillon, D'Achery, and their correspondents—all which had been purloined from that establishment. I give the latter fact on the authority of M. Ludovic Lalanne.

BOLTON CORNEY.

## HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES.

### NO. III.—THE HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD.

#### CHAPTER II.—A HALF-CENTURY: 1776-1826.

THE YEAR 1776 is a notable one in the literary and publishing history of Scotland and of Great Britain. It was the death-year of David Hume, who a few months before he departed could congratulate Mr. Gibbon on the appearance of the first volume of the "Decline and Fall," and with the publication of the "Wealth of Nations" write to its author, "Euge! Belle! Dear Mr. Smith, I am much pleased with your performance; and the perusal of it has taken me from a state of great anxiety." The first volume of the "Decline and Fall" seems to have been published in the early March of 1776; the "Wealth of Nations" a few weeks later; and on the following 5th of August, after surviving to see those two great literary events, the Edinburgh philosopher died—according to Dr. Black, the chemist, "in such a happy composure of mind that nothing could exceed it." When David Hume died, the time was gone for sneers at Scotch pedantry and fanaticism. Hume, Smith, and Robertson had taken off any such reproach. Indeed, in David Hume's death-year, the tables were being turned, and the Scotch *literati* could affect to sneer at their southern contemporaries. "I fancy," wrote Hume to Smith, in his complimentary letter after the appearance of the "Wealth of Nations," "I fancy you are acquainted with Mr. Gibbon. I like his performance extremely, and have ventured to tell him that, had I not been personally acquainted with him, I should never have expected such an excellent work from the pen of an Englishman. It is lamentable to consider how much *that nation* has declined in literature in our time;"—a decided turning of the tables! And other literary glories were in store for Scotland, which were still further to establish her name among the nations. Burns was a youth of seventeen, Scott a boy of six, and Jeffrey a child of three, when the corpse of Hume was borne from his house in St. David's-street, Edinburgh, and buried in the old grave-yard on a declivity of the Calton Hill, "on a conspicuous point of rock, beneath a circular monument built after the simple and solemn fashion of the old Roman tombs," which still "has an air of

solitude, from its elevated site and the abrupt rocky banks that separate it from the crowded thoroughfares." David was carried to his long home, and already a new generation of conspicuous thinkers and writers was coming into being. As already said, when Hume died, Burns, Walter Scott, and Jeffrey were alive and stirring. In the first year after David's death, Thomas Campbell was born, at Glasgow; and in the second, Henry Brougham, at Edinburgh.

The time, too, was coming when Scotch, or, at any rate, when Edinburgh publishing was to count for something, and be represented by men of greater mark and likelihood than piratical Donaldson and penurious Creech. In the eighteenth century, even Scotch authors of distinction had sent their books to London to be published; in the nineteenth, even English authors of distinction were to seek eagerly for publishers in the Modern Athens, and be proud of an Edinburgh *imprimatur* for their works. The two men by whom chiefly this change was to be effected were born in David Hume's death-year—Archibald Constable, son of the overseer of the Earl of Kellie's lead-mines, in the February of 1776, and in Fifeshire; William Blackwood, in the following November, at Edinburgh.\* Similar in some early points, the careers of these children of the same year were to differ essentially as they proceeded. Constable was to publish the *Edinburgh Review*, the virtual organ of the developed and applied views of Smith and Hume; while Blackwood was to found the famous magazine, the organ of a reaction against Smithian economics and Humean metaphysics.

William Blackwood received a useful and solid education, and it was his boyish devotion to literature which determined them in the choice of his calling. Two years after Constable had

\* The facts in the early career of the late Mr. Blackwood are derived from an authentic memoir in Chambers's "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen," and the passage containing them has been copied, almost word for word and without the slightest acknowledgment, in a sketch of the House of Blackwood which has appeared in a monthly contemporary.



been indentured to Peter Hill, the Edinburgh bookseller, the friend and correspondent of Burns, William Blackwood, at the age of fourteen, entered as apprentice the shop of Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, wholesale booksellers of his native city—a firm, we think, still extant and respectable, and, in those days, of some eminence. Six years William Blackwood remained with Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, and “before he quitted their roof,” says an obituary notice in the magazine which he founded, written, we believe, by the late Mr. Lockhart, “he had so largely stored his mind with reading of all sorts, but more especially with Scottish history and antiquities, that, on his establishing himself in business, his accomplishments attracted the notice of persons whose good opinion was distinction.” But between 1795, when he left for the first time the service of Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, and 1804, when he for the first time solidly established himself in business, there is an intervening period of nine years, one of struggle and of change. He was twenty when his apprenticeship expired, and he had already acquired a character with the Edinburgh Trade for trustworthiness, energy, and ability. On leaving Bell and Bradfute he received and accepted an invitation from Messrs. Mundell and Co., booksellers and publishers of Edinburgh, to manage a branch of their business which they had established or were establishing in Glasgow. Mundell and Co., booksellers and publishers of Edinburgh, not otherwise a famous firm, have an undoubted historical connection with British literature. They were for a time not only the employers of William Blackwood, bookseller and publisher, but of Thomas Campbell, poet and man of genius. When at the age of twenty-one, after gaining prizes at college and tutoring it in the Highlands and Islands, Tom Campbell ran over from his native Glasgow to Edinburgh on some forlorn hope of obtaining “literary employment” in the Modern Athens—he could go home again with a commission from the Mundells to abridge Bryan Edwards’s History of the West Indies for the sum of twenty pounds. Returning to Edinburgh to tutor it again, instead of abridging—the “Pleasures of Hope” (poor Tom had few others) singing itself within him—while he took his solitary walks on Arthur’s Seat, Campbell completed in 1799, and “in a dingy lodging in Rose-street,” his fine poem, which only wanted a publisher to make him famous. Kind Dr. Anderson, of the “British Poets,” and biographer of Smollett, negotiated, and Tom willingly submitted the MS. to Mr. Mundell, the only publisher, he said then, with whom he had had “any satisfactory dealings.” “For sixty pounds in money and books,” the “Pleasures of Hope,” really “worth an annuity of 200*l.* a year,” as Tom afterwards declared, were sold “out and out,” and soon a volume with that title, and bearing the imprint “Edinburgh, printed for J. Mundell and Son, and for Longman and Rees, and J. Wright, London,” gave Scotland assurance, three years after the death of Burns, that a new poet had arisen in it. When the “Pleasures of Hope” appeared, Walter Scott had only published a translation of Bürger’s “Lenore” and (a month or two before Tom Campbell went to bed obscure and woke to find himself famous) his version of Goethe’s “Goetz.” The “Pleasures of Hope,” published by William Blackwood’s ex-employers, was the harbinger of a new literary day dawning on the Scotland of Burns.

We say “ex-employers,” for William Blackwood’s connection with the publishers of the “Pleasures of Hope” lasted but a single twelve-month. A year after his removal to Glasgow, the Messrs. Mundell gave up their branch-business in the commercial metropolis of Scotland, and Blackwood was again upon the world. But the year had been a profitable one, in the best sense of the word. The young man had been thrown upon his own resources as the sole conductor of the Glasgow business, and had thus early been forced to bring into play the decision of character which distinguished him afterwards throughout life. In his year at Glasgow, we are further informed, he was led to develop the talents for business correspondence which were admired to the end of his career. It is a proof of his early steadiness and recognised value, that, on leaving the Messrs. Mundell, he was invited by his first employers, Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, to return to them. Return he did, remaining with them a year. In 1800 he entered into partnership with a “Mr. Robert Ross,” bookseller and auctioneer, of Edinburgh; but to a young man of spirit and knowledge the wielding of the auctioneer’s hammer naturally grew tedious. Bookselling and publishing in the Edinburgh of 1800 were but limited, and, at any rate, they required considerable capital. William Blackwood resolved to migrate to London, and master the secrets of the old-book trade in the metropolis itself. To London, accordingly, he repaired, and learned what he wanted “under Mr. Cuthell.” In 1804 he returned to his native city, and opened an old-book shop in South Bridge-street. It was the very course previously adopted by his coeval, Archibald Constable, although the latter had been more favoured by fortune. After finishing his apprenticeship, Constable had married the daughter of a well-to-do printer, who helped him to set up in business, and the business which he selected was that of an old-book seller. The Ramsays and Ruddimans of the eighteenth century had sown the seed, and towards the beginning of the nineteenth there was a steady demand for works in old Scottish history and literature, which first Constable, and then Blackwood, thrived by supplying. In all other respects the two men were most dissimilar. William Blackwood was plain-spoken, decisive, business-like, strict in his dealings; Constable was blandest of the bland, and would never look at a balance-sheet: Constable’s pleasant manners and personal activity, more than the extent of his stock, helped him to eminence in

his branch. His small book shop was, at the commencement of the century, the resort of the antiquarian Dalzells, Murrays, and Tommy Thomsons, of Edinburgh. It was there that Richard Heber unearthed John Leyden, of “barbarous aspect and uncouth gestures,” and thus Dominie Sampson was introduced to Walter Scott. A thriving and a speculative man, Constable in 1801 bought the old *Scots Magazine*, and set his Leydens, Murrays, and Macneills, to work upon it. The following year the *Edinburgh Review* was founded, with the old-book-seller of the High-street for its publisher, and Constable’s fortune was made. Then came the publication of Scott’s poems, the purchase of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the appearance of the *Waverley Novels*—a long career of prosperity for the Napoleon of the press, until, like Napoleon himself, the overgrown empire gave way, and the House of Constable fell to the ground.

While Constable, abandoning the old-book trade, was devoting himself to these large speculations, and making Edinburgh one of the chief publishing centres of the kingdom, William Blackwood was plodding steadily on in his South-Bridge-street shop. “His accomplishments,” we have already seen, had, according to Lockhart, “attracted the notice of persons whose good opinion was distinction.” “For many years,” continues the same authority, “he confined his attention almost exclusively to the classical and antiquarian branches of the trade, and was regarded as one of the best-informed booksellers of that class in the kingdom.” If William Blackwood, moreover, thrived and accumulated capital, as an old-book seller, he remembered that those were the palmy years of bibliography and bibliomania. It was between 1804 and 1816 that Dr. Dibdin culminated; from 1812 dates the establishment of the Roxburgh Club; and rare old books brought wondrous prices in those days. Nor was William Blackwood during the period named a mere seller of books, old and new. We find him so early as 1811 emerging as a publisher, and on no inconsiderable scale. In that year he began the publication of an extensive collection of voyages and travels, edited for him by Robert Kerr, a decayed gentleman of good family, forced to turn man of letters, and biographer (for love, not for money) of William Smellie, as readers of Chapter I. of our History know. Before 1816 Blackwood had published the first of Miss Ferrier’s once-celebrated fictions, the novel of “Marriage;” and very popular and successful was the earliest book of the North British Miss Austen. To a higher department of publishing belongs Macrie’s “Life of Knox,” also issued by William Blackwood in those years, and still the standard biography of the great Reformer. But his chief publishing achievement of that period belongs to the year 1816. For some time he had been acting as the Scotch agent of the late John Murray, of Albemarle-street, and hence chiefly his connection with the publication of one of the *Waverley Novels*—a story worth telling from the light which it throws on the character of the founder of *Blackwood’s Magazine*.

In consequence of some dissatisfaction with Constable, Scott and the Ballantynes resolved to offer “The Black Dwarf,” and the first series of the “Tales of my Landlord,” to some other publisher than the great bibliopole of the High-street. Overtures were accordingly made to the late John Murray, of Albemarle-street, and his Edinburgh agent, William Blackwood. Although the terms proposed by the author of *Waverley*, or rather his usual negotiators the Ballantynes, were high, and although, partly to try an experiment on the sagacity of the public, partly to spare Constable’s feelings, Scott determined that the magic words, “By the Author of *Waverley*,” should not appear on the title-page, Murray and Blackwood at once assented to them. The tale, as is well-known, was not one of Sir Walter’s masterpieces. Gifford hinted a criticism on its finale to Murray, and Blackwood, when he came to read it in proof, thought the close decidedly capable of improvement. In his haughtiest days, the great Constable himself never meddled with criticism; leaving all that to his advisers. But William Blackwood was a man of a different stamp—looking carefully through his publishing life to the quality of the wares which he purchased from the author and re-sold to the public—praising and censuring with equal frankness. Fortified by the opinion of the great Mr. Gifford, William Blackwood did not hesitate to propose (although he knew perfectly it was the Author of *Waverley* he had to deal with) that the conclusion of the tale should be altered, and he offered to bear the expense of cancelling the needful sheets. Scott fired up at the proposal, and wrote in reply one of the angriest letters in his correspondence, the sense and not the words of which James Ballantyne communicated to Blackwood. As a solitary specimen of the late Mr. Blackwood’s correspondence, his rejoinder may be printed here:

TO JAMES BALLANTYNE, ESQ.

Edinburgh, 5th October, 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am not a little vexed at having ventured to suggest anything to the author of the “Tales of my Landlord,” since I find he considers it in the light of *autor ultra crepidam*. I never had for one moment the vanity to think that from any poor remark of mine, or indeed of any human being, he would be induced to blot one line, or alter any single incident, unless the same idea occurred to his own powerful mind. On stating to you what struck me, and finding that your opinion coincided with mine, I was induced to request of you to state it to the author, in order that he might be aware that the expense of cancelling the sheets was no object to me. I was the more anxious to do this, in case the author should have given you the MS. of this portion of the work sooner than he had intended, in order to satisfy the clamouring for it which I teased you with. I trust the author will do me the justice to believe that it is quite impossible for any one to have a higher admiration of his most extraordinary talents; and speaking merely as a bookseller, it would be quite unnecessary to be at the expense of altering one line, although

the author himself (who alone can be the proper judge) should wish it, as the success of the work must be rapid, great, and certain.

With regard to the first volume having been shown to Mr. Gifford, I must state in justification of Mr. Murray, that Mr. G. is the only friend whom he consults on all occasions, and to whom his most secret transactions are laid open. He gave him the work, not for the purpose of criticism, but that as a friend he might partake in the enjoyment he had in such an extraordinary performance. No language could be stronger than Mr. Gifford's, as I mentioned to you; and as the same thing had occurred to Mr. G. as to you and me, you thought there would be no harm in stating this to the author.

I have only again to express my regret at what has taken place, and to beg you will communicate this to the author in any way you may think proper.—Yours, &c.

W. BLACKWOOD.

In Lockhart's comments on this little passage-at-arms between the author of "Waverley" and William Blackwood occur the following character of the latter, and indication of the circumstances that kept Sir Walter and the plain-spoken bookseller so long apart. "He," Mr. Blackwood, "was a man of strong talents, and, though without anything that could be called learning, of very respectable information—greatly superior to what has, in this age, been common in his profession; acute, earnest, eminently zealous in what he put his hand to; upright, honest, sincere, and courageous. But as Constable owed his first introduction to the upper world of literature and society in general to his *Edinburgh Review*, so did Blackwood his to the magazine which has now made his name familiar to the world; and at the period of which I write, that miscellany was unborn; he was known only as a diligent antiquarian bookseller of the old town of Edinburgh, and the Scotch agent of the great London publisher Murray. The abilities, in short, which he lived to develop, were as yet unsuspected—unless, perhaps, among a small circle; and the knowledge of the world, which so few men gather from anything but painful collision with various conflicting orders of their fellow-men, was not his. He was to the last plain and blunt. . . . Had Scott never possessed any such system of inter-agency as the Ballantynes supplied, he would, among other and perhaps greater inconveniences, have escaped that of the want of personal familiarity with several persons, with whose confidence—and, why should I not add, with the innocent gratification of whose little vanities—his own pecuniary interests were often deeply connected. A very little personal contact would have introduced such a character as Blackwood's to the respect—nay, to the affectionate respect—of Scott, who, above all others, was ready to sympathise cordially with honest and able men, in whatever condition of life he discovered them. He did both know and appreciate Blackwood better in after-times." And, many years afterwards, we may add, it was Blackwood who published, in a collective form, Scott's Malachi Malagrowther's Letters.

In 1816, part-publisher of the first series of the "Tales of my Landlord," whole-publisher of Miss Ferrier's "Marriage" and of Maecie's "Life of Knox," a prosperous and a rising man, William Blackwood now resolved on a reconstruction of his business and a migration from the old-book shop in South Bridge-street. John Murray, whose Edinburgh agent he was, had done well by removing from Fleet-street to Albemarle-street, and William Blackwood determined to shift his quarters to the New Town of Edinburgh, sell off his stock of old books, and devote himself to publishing and modern bookselling of the ordinary kind. The removal to Prince's-street was a bolder stroke than John Murray's removal to Albemarle-street; for John, when he went westward, stepped into a business already established and flourishing, that of William Miller, the spirited publisher of Charles James Fox's history, and of Walter Scott's "Dryden." But the New Town of Edinburgh, the West-end of the Modern Athens, was as yet untenanted by bookseller or publisher, when William Blackwood conceived the bold idea of removing to Princes-street, the Regent-street and Piccadilly in one of the Scottish metropolises. Constable and Creech, young Peter Hill, and bibliographic-antiquarian David Laing, all had their shops in the High-street (the great thoroughfare of Edinburgh Old Town), and hard by the Parliament House, the Westminster Hall of the Modern Athens. It was as if to-day Paternoster-row were to remove itself, like Aladdin's palace, and open shop in Belgrave-square. Mr. Blackwood's friends shook their heads and lengthened their faces, predicting ruin and disaster when they heard of his daring intention. Mr. Blackwood himself, however, knew what he was about, and selling off his old book stock towards the close of 1816, "took possession of a large and airy suite of rooms in Princes-street, which had formerly," says Lockhart (in "Peter's Letters") "been occupied by a notable confectioner, and whose threshold was therefore familiar enough to all the frequenters of this superb promenade." "There it was," Lockhart adds, "that this enterprising bibliophile hoisted his standard, and prepared at once for action. Stimulated, I suppose, by the example and success of John Murray, whose agent he is, he determined to make, if possible, Prince's-street to the High-street, what the other has made Albemarle-street to the Row." The number of William Blackwood's new shop in Prince's-street was 17. It stood near the Register-office—the Record-office, and more than the Record-office, of Edinburgh—where, among the clerks, was a lame young man, with whom Blackwood was afterwards to be for a time intimately connected. Within a bow-shot of the rear of Mr. Blackwood's new shop, moreover, was a certain alley, called Gabriel's-road, and in it a tavern kept by one Ambrose, which and who were to be famous in Scottish literary history. We mark, too, that in the year 1816, when Mr. Blackwood became joint-publisher with John Murray of the first series of the "Tales of my Landlord," and removed from

South Bridge-street to Princes-street, the Edinburgh Bar received a new and notable accession. In 1816 Mr. John Gibson Lockhart donned for the first time his advocate's gown, and added another Mr. Briefless to the saunterers of the Parliament House.

If the breach between Scott and Constable had continued, Blackwood might, perhaps (in spite of the little affair of the "Black Dwarf"), have become the publisher of the subsequent Waverley Novels, and have found in Sir Walter what John Murray had found in Byron. But, unfortunately for Scott, matters were soon made up between Constable and himself, and he had not the good fortune to fall into the hands of a precise and careful man of business like Blackwood, who, if he was free in his criticisms, was accurate in his accounts; in his company Sir Walter would not have been ruined. There remained another speculation, the success of which in John Murray's case had been so conspicuous—the foundation of a new periodical. The *Quarterly Review* had proved a powerful rival to the *Edinburgh*,—why not found an opposition to Constable's other periodical, his monthly *Scots Magazine*, purchased by him at the beginning of the century? The *Scots* was the only North British magazine then extant, and though a poor one, according to our modern notions, it was a useful property to Constable. It furnished him with literary recruits for his various publishing operations. Clever and aspiring young men tried their wings in the *Scots Magazine*, which was the sole literary arena for the rising intellect of North Britain to display itself in before it could be considered worthy of figuring in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Blackwood determined to start a new Edinburgh Magazine, and there were heads and hands ready to aid him. There was the lame clerk in the Register-office hard by, Thomas Pringle by name, born in Teviotdale in 1789, the son of a Roxburghshire farmer, and who distinguished himself at Edinburgh University; but, the fates being adverse, he had to accept thankfully a small berth, a clerkship to the Public Record Commissioners. Pringle had published in 1811 a poem called "The Institute," and contributed extensively to Constable's *Scots Magazine*. One of his pieces, the "Scenes of Teviotdale," had even been noticed by the vigilant and appreciative eye of Walter Scott. In those years Pringle had notions of a magazine-organ of his own, and had often broached them among the minor literary circles of Edinburgh. Another of Constable's men, the editor of his *Farmer's Magazine* (founded by him at the beginning of the century), was also ripe for the project. This was Cleghorn, a pushing, scheming man, lame like Pringle, but rough and sturdy as Pringle was gentle and unassuming. And among Pringle's fellow-contributors of prose and verse to Constable's magazine was his friend young Mr. David Macbeth Moir, a youth of 19, then starting as a surgeon, and a hard-working one, in neighbouring Musselburgh; and he too was prepared to co-operate. In those days, moreover, there was stalking the streets of Edinburgh, ready for anything and for everything in the way of writing, wrapped in a plaid which smelt strongly of tobacco, a strongly-built, active, muscular rustic of middle height, with a quick lively grey eye, expansive forehead, and shock of unkempt sandy hair, with a prodigious mouthful of immeasurable tusks, which opened to emit the broadest Doric—James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd. Born in 1772, in the pastoral vale of Ettrick, Hogg, as a shepherd-boy, had taught himself to write by copying the letters of a printed book as he lay watching his flock on the hill-side; and to the rustic population of his district he first began to be known as a maker of songs, in Burns' death-year, 1776. A shepherd in the service of the father of Scott's friend, William Laidlaw, he was unearthed by Sir Walter, who with his quick glance saw him to be a man of mark. Thus stimulated and encouraged, on a soon-subsequent visit to Edinburgh with a flock of sheep, Hogg was seized with a sudden ambition to see himself in print, and, writing out some of the songs which had been approved in Ettrick, persuaded an Edinburgh typographer to print them. Thenceforth, he was a doomed man. Scott took him warmly by the hand, and sent him with letters of recommendation to the Highlands in quest of the overseership of a sheep farm, but the only result of the pilgrimage was a literary one, a series of rugged but powerfully descriptive letters which found their way into Constable's *Scots Magazine*. Imitations of the old Scotch Minstrelsy succeeded, and a dinner at Walter Scott's. Publishing "The Mountain Bard" in 1803 (Constable undertaking the volume at the kindly Scott's instance), and writing prize essays for the Highland Society on the management of sheep, Hogg scraped together a few hundred pounds and took a farm, which failed. Employment as a shepherd he could not get, and at last, in February 1810, "in utter desperation," he says himself, "I took my plaid about my shoulders, determined, since no better could be, to push my fortune as a literary man," and made his appearance once more in the streets of the Modern Athens. Bawling, struggling, writing, in 1813 he produced his "Queen's Wake," which was a success; but the luckless Shepherd's bookseller failed, and for the three editions he received not a penny. Who shall tell what had been his life in the intervening years between the appearance of the "Queen's Wake" and Mr. William Blackwood's migration to Princes-street? Hogg picked up his large ears when he heard of the new Edinburgh Magazine, to which, as will be seen hereafter, he contributed one potent idea. He and Pringle were cronies. Pringle had contributed an imitation of Scott to Hogg's "Poetic Mirror"—a sort of "Rejected Addresses," thrown off by the Shepherd in three weeks.

The amiable Pringle and the amiable Moir, gruff Cleghorn, and the



sturdy Shepherd from Ettrick, were all very well in their way; two greater are behind. John Wilson and John Gibson Lockhart were walking the boards of the Parliament House when Mr. Blackwood removed to Prince's-street; and they too heard, with a certain expectancy, of the new magazine; for their politics and ways of thinking and feeling generally disinclined them towards the Whig and Voltairean *Edinburgh Review*. Born in 1785, John Wilson was the son of a rich Paisley manufacturer: the great literary champion of Scottish Toryism sprang from manufactures, not from lairdism! In Highland Glenorchy, where he went to school, he fell in love with nature, a passion that dominated him till his death. Sent to Glasgow University, he won all manner of prizes with ease, and it was necessary to send him to Oxford if he was to know the meaning of difficulties conquered. The Paisley manufacturer's son came, saw, and conquered. A youthful "Hercules-Apollo," blue-eyed, fair-haired, brawny, standing more than six feet in his stockings, warm of heart, strong of head and of hand—Wilson, of Magdalen, was the envy and admiration of Oxford men. He thrashed blackguards with his fists and beat his fellow-University men in the academic intellectual arena with equal ease; he was the model of a muscular Christian, gentle and strong, gifted and brave. From Dr. Routh, the principal of his college, down to the lowest stable-boy, all loved and honoured Wilson of Magdalen. In 1806 he carried off the Newdegate prize, and towards the end of the first decade of the present century John Wilson might have been pronounced by a keen observer, of all men then alive in the British Empire, the one of greatest promise. By his father's death he was left a rich young man at the age of twenty-one—a dangerous position for one of his physical strength and exuberant nature. But a potent intellect and a poetic imagination were Wilson's as well as a Herculean frame and a stormy life-blood. Wild, youthful dreams of Continental travel and African exploration (he once planned an expedition to Timbuctoo!) were surrendered, and he bought the beautiful estate of Elleray, a mile and a half above Windermere, sloping down by soft declivities towards the shore of the noble lake; there he settled, not for the sake of yachting and mountain sports alone. Wilson loved poetry and wisdom, and he found, or thought he found, both in the neighbourhood of Windermere, where were Coleridge planning his "Friend," and Wordsworth singing his meditative song. It was by them and their like that the glowing young man, in the plenitude of his glorious *physique*, was attracted to the Lake district; and proud, in spite of their philosophy, were metaphysical Coleridge and poetic Wordsworth of the company and admiration of gifted and rich young Mr. Wilson, of Elleray. Marrying in 1810, under characteristically romantic circumstances, Wilson spent part of the year in Edinburgh, where Scott, as usual, seeing his merits, took to him kindly, but where at first he was looked on as something wild, extravagant, eccentric, as he strode along the decorous streets of the Modern Athens, brushing past their fashionable promenaders, his long yellow hair streaming from under a white hat. One of his earliest publications was an elegiac poem on the pensive and pious Grahame (of the "Sabbath"), which appeared in the year of its subject's death. Jeffrey had sneered at Grahame in the *Edinburgh Review*, and Wilson came to the rescue over the poet's grave. In the following year appeared the "Isle of Palms,"—like most of Wilson's poetry, bearing but feebly the impress of his genius, which found its best expression in rhapsodic prose. In 1815 he joined the Scottish bar, with small chance or desire, as may be supposed, of professional distinction; but his fortune, it would appear, was not then what it had been. And in the ensuing year (when his second poem, the striking "City of the Plague," appeared) he was joined in the Parliament House by his friend Lockhart—like, yet how unlike, himself!

Lockhart was Wilson's junior by some seven or eight years, and, curiously enough, he, too, came from the West of Scotland, and was educated at Glasgow and Oxford Universities. He was the son of the minister of Cambusnethan, in Lanarkshire, who removed to a pastoral charge at Glasgow when the future Blackwoodian and editor of the *Quarterly Review* was only two years old. The little boy grew up into a clever youth, a distinguished *alumnus* of Glasgow Univer-

sity, where, gaining easily the "Snell foundation," he was sent in his sixteenth year to Balliol College, Oxford, as is the annual wont. The gainer of the Snell foundation, it is the understanding, goes to Balliol College, Oxford, to take holy orders; but though afterwards (and *ex officio*) a distinguished champion of the Establishment, young Mr. Lockhart somehow eluded founder Snell's pious design, and the Church of England had to do without a Reverend Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, and content itself with his secular championship of its interests! First classman in classics in 1813, Lockhart paid heed, like Wilson, to other studies than those of the schools. He bent low at the literary shrine of Wordsworth, contenting himself, however, with making a rather satirical bow to the great Mr. Coleridge, whom the more reverent Wilson had approached deferentially in the pages of the *Friend*. Things and books Spanish, and, what was rarer in those days, things and books German, were mastered thus early by Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, who was not content with reading either, but insisted on personal inspection. On leaving college he toured it on the Continent; he saw Germany, and young Mr. Faust-Mephistopheles Lockhart spoke face to face with the great Goethe himself, creator of Faust and Mephistopheles. The Edinburgh bar was a brilliant one—Wilson had joined it, why not Mr. Lockhart? In the year of William Blackwood's removal to Prince's-street, as already noted, Mr. Lockhart, aged twenty-two, put on his advocate's gown. No chance for him, however, at the Edinburgh bar, for he was afflicted with a vital and incurable defect—he found he could not speak in public. Rather silent in private even, in public he was condemned by nature herself to be dumb. When he left, years afterwards, the Modern Athens, to undertake the editorship of the *Quarterly*, his friends gave him a farewell dinner, and the grateful literary advocate of course essayed to respond to "the toast of the evening." In vain; as usual, in vain! "Gentlemen," stammered Lockhart at last, "you know I can't make a speech; if I could, we shouldn't be here." The *Quarterly* would have lost a good editor, and the Scottish Bench have gained, in due time, a perspicacious judge. So Mr. Lockhart amused himself caricaturing judges and advocates; for, slow (though sharp) with his tongue, he was ready and dexterous with pencil as with pen. He flirted in the Edinburgh drawing-rooms, and caroused in the Edinburgh taverns. "A pale face and a black toozy head," Wilson afterwards made the Ettrick Shepherd ascribe to him in the *Noctes*, "but an ee like an eagle's, and a sort o' lauch about the screwed-up mouth o' him that fules ca'd no canny, for they couldna thole the meaning o't, and either sat dumb-founded or pretended to be engaged to sooper and slunk out o' the room." Blue-eyed, fair-haired Herculean Wilson, with the glowing heart and the eloquent tongue, pale, black-eyed, slim, satirical Johnny Lockhart, seemed antipodal men. But they took to each other strongly—"a pair of friends affectionate and true"—for both were Tories, Wordsworthians, reverers of the old, disbelievers in the *Edinburgh Review*, and revilers of what they deemed its levities and flippancies.

Such were the chief members of the staff, with the aid of which, quite unaccustomed to the publishing of periodicals, Mr. William Blackwood, in his Prince's-street shop, meditated the issue of a new Edinburgh Magazine in the spring of 1817. Gruff Cleghorn was to be one of the editors-in-chief, for was he not an experienced man, one who, as conductor of Constable's *Farmer's Magazine*, had been already initiated into the mysteries of editorialism? With the practical and agricultural Cleghorn was associated, as co-editor, the poetic Pringle, who had resigned his clerkship in the Register-office, to devote himself to the new "organ." The glowing Wilson and the gifted, accomplished Lockhart were in the background; the musical Moir and the sturdy Shepherd of Ettrick may be looked on as outsiders. Could such a coalition last? Could a Wilson long play second fiddle to a Cleghorn, or a Lockhart to a Pringle. Mr. Blackwood may have had some misgivings to that effect when the daffodils came and took the winds of March with beauty. But such was the state of things when, on the 1st of April 1817, he launched from Prince's-street into the literary ocean, Number I. of his *Edinburgh Magazine*.

(Chapter II. to be concluded in our next.)

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Two Months in the Highlands, Orcadia and Skye.* By CHARLES RICHARD WELD. London: Longmans. pp. 404.  
*All Round the Wrekin.* By WALTER WHITE. London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 428.

THE ANNUAL APPEARANCE of pleasant, gossiping books of travel, from the facile and now practised pens of the Secretary and Clerk to the Royal Society, has now grown to be a regular, seasonable occurrence—something to be looked for with the certainty with which we expect strawberries and peas. Like sensible men, as they are, they have this time confined their wanderings within the bounds of the United Kingdom. Mr. Weld has been to the Highlands, and Mr. Walter White to the Wrekin, and here are two very readable volumes.

Mr. Weld is a man of many chapters; his four hundred pages are cut up into no less than thirty-six of them. He is also a man of many details, and not a few words about the least important. Let us add, however, that there is much that is instructive and amusing in his journal, and a certain dash of the Irishman of which we by no means disapprove. In July 1859—it was a hot time, as we now remember with envy—Mr. Weld was invited to join a party of fishers and shooters to the Highlands, and he went. His hosts had large moors, "excellent quarters and good fare." There were, moreover, the Orcaides and the Hebrides, and the wild coast of Sutherland to fall back upon, should the rod and the gun prove irksome. Shall we tell Mr. Weld that we hold him no bad judge when he accepted such a hospitable invitation?

A halt in Peeblesshire by the way gives Mr. Weld an opportunity

for narrating some interesting particulars respecting David Ritchie, alias "Bow'd Davie," the original of Scott's "Black Dwarf."

How genius hallows localities! Here is an insignificant looking cottage, not in itself worthy a moment's consideration, and yet palaces are not more famous. Scott used his privilege as a novelist and represents poor Bow'd Davie far more deformed than nature, unkind as she was, had moulded him. Still, in many respects the mysterious hermit of Woodhouse was not unlike the description given of him in the "Black Dwarf." Nor was this made up of second-hand evidence. Dr. Adam Fergusson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, one of the very few persons admitted to the privilege of visiting Ritchie, took Scott to see the Dwarf. The visit was made in 1797, when Scott was twenty-seven years old, an age when the mind is easily affected; and there is no doubt that Ritchie's conduct and appearance made a deep impression on the young novelist.

It is recorded that when Scott and Dr. Fergusson were within the Dwarf's dwelling, he double-locked the door; and, seizing Scott's wrists with vice-like grasp, shrieked in an unearthly voice, "Man, ha'e ye ony poo'er?" meaning spiritual or cabalistic power. Scott disclaimed all fellowship with the powers of darkness, upon which the Dwarf waved his gaunt, bony arms, and called a huge black cat forth from beneath the bed. The beast, at his master's bidding, sprang upon a shelf, and while the animal's eyes glared, and his fur stood out like a porcupine's erect bristles, Ritchie screamed, "See, He has poo'er!" and observing that Scott was greatly moved, the dwarf repeated: "Ay, He has poo'er!" and then sat down, laughing and grinning horribly.

During the scene neither Fergusson nor Scott spoke a word; and when at length Ritchie unlocked the door and allowed his visitors to depart, they gladly bade the recluse farewell.

That the impression left upon Scott's mind by this visit was strong, is evident from the pages of the "Black Dwarf." See even how Ritchie's physical power was remembered. "Gripping for grippie, friend, I'll wad a wether he'll mak the bluid spin frae under your nails. He's a tough carle, Elsie! he grips like a smith's vice!"

On through Aberdeen (where the pundits of the British Association were mustering) to Inverness—the confines of railway-land—and so to Caithness—not by land, which Mr. Weld denounces "a long and expensive journey," but by the steamer from Aberdeen to Wick. The chapters relating to Wick have "an ancient and fish-like smell," but contain much interesting information upon the herring-fishery. On to Brawl, the head-quarters of the sporting party, already assembled to greet Mr. Weld and his friend the Peeblesshire laird.

We certainly do not intend to follow Mr. Weld very closely through all the adventures of himself and friend upon moor and loch. The party was a very mixed one; to wit, the laird, his two brothers, Mr. Weld, and two lawyers from London. They do not appear to have been held in very high honour at Brawl, for neither the Established nor Kirk ministers called upon them, for which Mr. Weld gives the following very quaint reason.

Not perhaps unreasonably; for some previous occupants of Brawl during the shooting season had amused themselves, as we heard, firing at the Established Church minister's chimney-pots with their rifles. One chimney was certainly potless, and the pots on the other chimneys exhibited signs of having been hit. Now, as this minister has followed the example of the good Vicar of Wakefield, by marrying and making the world a present of sons and daughters, we can appreciate his anxiety with respect to the annual occupants of Brawl; and it will be admitted that six sportsmen are not precisely the individuals that a Scotch minister would choose as companions for his daughters.

Even sportsmen, let alone reverend men, may perhaps be induced to object to some of the proceedings of Mr. Weld and his party; for instance, where he confesses to hunting salmon about the pools and killing them with a gaff, and (atrocious of atrocities) launching an "otter" upon Loch More.

Parting with his sporting friends, Mr. Weld's next step was a pleasant visit to Sir John Sinclair, of Barrock; thence to John-o'-Groats and the Stacks of Duncansbay, with historical reminiscences as to the doings of the former Earls of Caithness, and so to the Orcaes. Certainly one would never expect to find such a comfort as a first-rate hotel in the Orkneys; yet (be it mentioned for the information of tourists) Mr. Weld speaks of Flett's Hotel, in Stromness, as excellent. "In few English towns will you see so well appointed an hotel." After returning to Thurso, Mr. Weld, accompanied by one of his sporting friends from Bray, started westward for Sutherland. This county is certainly not fitted for luxurious travellers. Inns are pronounced to be few and far between, and "very unaccommodating in matter of space." According to Mr. Weld, the Duke of Sutherland (far from being cursed as a depopulator) is well spoken of in his own country: "The 'good Duke,' as I often heard him called; nor is that beautiful matron, the Duchess, unpopular about Cape Wrath, *teste* Mr. Weld.

On returning to my inn I found a cheerful fire and a substantial tea, while partaking of which Mrs. Ross chatted with me. It was pleasant to hear her praises of *Banankhorar-Chat*, or the great Lady of the Cat, the Gaelic title of the Duchess of Sutherland, and how she had spent five days in the little inn, and "behaved just like any other lady, not in the least proud."

The only thing needed to perfect the reputation of the Sutherlands, in the opinion of Mr. Weld, is "a few more inns." Our tourist visited Dunrobin Castle, the northern stronghold of this princely house, and gives a very readable account of it.

Some geological notes about Burgh Head give occasion for the introduction of a capital story of the late Dr. Buckland. Mention is made of the question relating to fossil marks, showing the fact of marine and amphibious animals migrating over land.

This, I remember, was a subject of grave discussion one evening at the Geological Society when the meetings were enlivened by the observations of the late Dr. Buckland. What could have possessed the animals—they were fossil tortoises, I believe—to be all travelling in the same direction? That was the question; one, be sure, of great importance—at least you would have thought so had you heard the keen manner in which it was discussed. At length the Dean solved the problem. "You said, I think," quoth he, "that the footprints

indicated that the beasts were travelling from north to south?" "Yes," replied the author of the paper, as gravely as if a barrister had asked him whether he had seen a man murdered. "Then," said the Dean, "they were Scotch tortoises on their way to England to better their condition."

With this we must take leave of Mr. Weld. After two months, well spent in pleasant adventure, good sport, and wholesome exercise, he returned to his toils—a better and a wiser man we have little doubt, and certainly able to give us a very welcome and entertaining volume.

We now turn to the no less agreeable volume of shrewdly observant and almost painfully economical Mr. Walter White, the cheerful and indefatigable Londoner who took that famous walk to the Land's End, who has spent a month in Yorkshire, who has penetrated the passes of the Tyrol, and scaled the mountain roads of Hungary and Bohemia. Sturdy, pleasant companion! He scorns all locomotion but that which "Shanks's Pony" affords; he shoulders his knapsack; takes a thick stick in hand; fraternises with everybody he meets; gets all the information he can out of everybody's travels upon the minimum of cost; and so—like the Miller of the Dee—"Owes not any man." What splendid volunteers ten thousand such stout trampers as Mr. Walter White would make.

This year he has been "All Round the Wrekin"—that hill on the borders of Shropshire, from whose top—not more than 1300 feet above the level—some of the sweetest scenery in Wales and England may be seen. On his way into the country, Mr. White pays a dutiful visit to the residence of the ex-President of his society. Wrottesley Hall is—

One of the old-fashioned mansions whose aspect betokens centuries of peace and comfort. England has many such places, which seem emblematic of herself; surviving fresh and fair after immemorial years. Here, the remains of ancient earth works indicate the abode of aboriginal Britons, before Domesday Book was written; their successors trace ancestry and possession back to the days of Henry II., and in a walk over the estate will show you a park which was a special gift from Edward III., by a deed dated at Calais. If you venerate Charles II., the lane now known as Toad's-Nest, will seem memorable to you, for he is said to have ridden along it while flying from Worcester. But the same is said of many lanes hereabouts.

The family not having yet returned from London, Lord Wrottesley had favoured me by notifying his astronomer of my visit, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the result. The amiable gentleman led me forthwith up to the library, where we initiated our acquaintance while dipping into rare old books: literary treasures for which a reader willingly gives up an hour of sunshine. With access to such a library, and the daily course of eloquent music played by his lordship on the large and handsome organ that stands at one end of the entrance hall, I thought that visitors to Wrottesley could never suffer from weariness. For out-door recreation there are the delightful variety produced by bosky walks and flowery slopes, the blossom and fruitage which attend long years of patient culture, the green coolness of groves, and the busy murmur among the leaves of a magnificent group of limes. And looking southward, the view is seen stretching away for miles across a quiet landscape.

We walked to the observatory, and saw the instruments which, as may be seen in the *Transactions* of the Royal and of the Astronomical Society, have rendered good service to stellar science. The tall pole was erected for the imparting of a time signal to the neighbourhood by the descent of a ball, which takes place twice a week at three in the afternoon.

This pleasant little episode over, Mr. White bends his steps to the Wrekin district, trudging along the lanes after his own fashion and meeting with all manner of quaint and queer adventures. Here is a *rencontre* with a local preacher:

Approaching a sharp bend in the road, I heard a voice beyond the hedge singing a hymn with cheerful note, and knowing the tune, I lifted up my voice and chimed in with a bass. At the bend there met me a young man who, holding an open hymn-book in his hand, evidently enjoyed his exercise. "Are you going straight away to heaven?" I asked with a smile, as we both stood still.

"Yes," he answered; "will you go with me?"

"What would you say if I should wish to go to Wem first?"

"I'd say you'd better go with me."

"Why—are you a local preacher?"

"Well—I am a local preacher; and if you go with me you shall hear something that's most worth thinking about."

"And what is that?"

"Going to heaven."

"And is it that which a man ought most to think about?"

He looked at me in utter amazement, and replied, "how would you like to be put into one of them great blazing furnaces where they melt iron?"

"I shouldn't like it at all."

"Well then!"

"Well then!" and we stood looking one at the other.

He returned to the charge with "You had better come and hear me preach."

"Where?—In one of those little places which you country-folk describe as nice and close?"

"Well, it will be pretty warm to day."

"That is one reason why I can't accept your invitation: another is, that I can't put trust in sermons preached in a foul atmosphere. Moreover, it seems to me that many people distress themselves about going to heaven, who take but little heed to their way of life on earth. I will go and hear you when you recognise the necessity for fresh air and plenty of it; when you discern rightly the dependence between here and hereafter; when the wife who hears you shall understand that thrift and cleanliness in house and family are part of Christian duty; when the village grocer shall do unto his customers that which he would they should do unto him; when the labourer digging a ditch in a far-away field all by himself, shall work as diligently, and finish-off as carefully, as if his master were standing by. If I mistake not, these would be acceptable as first steps on the journey to which you invite me."

I held out my hand: he took it, but with a doubtful shake of his head; and so we parted.

Mr. White is evidently not only a muscular but a fresh-air Christian also. If ever he reaches the goal spoken of, it will be like Bunyan's Christian, afoot.

The pleasantest feature about Mr. White's books is, that they are full of observations and adventures which would never occur to those who "walk in brave attire," or ride in carriages. We never yet saw



him equipped for his journeys, but will go bail that he goes plainly clad. Not even in Staffordshire would the gloss of his coat inspire the jobberns with a desire to "cave 'arf a brick at him." Here are some of his way-side jottings:

I saw a group of tradesmen sitting on boilers, baskets, and barrels, near an ironmonger's door, talking about Solferino, and congratulating them on their sunny leisure. "Why not?" answered a pulpy burgess, "Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday's our market-days; we does enough then to sit still t'other three." Happy Wem!

After the bad beer of London, the flavour of Shropshire ale becomes the more agreeable. What a pleasure to know that you are drinking genuine home-brewed and not *Entire* sophistication! At every public-house I heard the same story. "We brew our own." One hale old landlord said, "We don't put anything in the world into 'ur beer but malt and hops; and never sold a drop that we didn't brew 'urselves." When unable to attend to the operation himself, his wife undertook it. "Hur can dew it, if hur likes," he went on, "an' more 'n that; hur paped this here room. Nobody touched it but hur, an' her got through wi' it in hafe a day an' a hour."

"Dra' me another hafe pint," says a rustic. "Here I are," shout the children playing in the road. "Hey! bobber, where be you a gween?" inquires the rustic of a neighbour who enters panting with heat; bobber being the equivalent of chum. "I beant a gween nowhere," answers the new comer; and after cooling his throat, put a question concerning the health of a haymaker with "I was a gween tew ax ye," and so forth. "Dear heart!" breaks in the hostess, "I am sorry to hear him's no better."

The next house on the road is a very model of cleanliness, with a blue fire-place, blue settle, yellow walls, and the crane and pothooks, the candlesticks, and tins, as bright as silver, and a landlady to match. Sitting there sewing, she looked the perfection of neatness; and seemed proud to make over to her daughters the praises she received for the general brightness. "Iss sure," she said, "there's plenty ta dew when they dew that." She was proud too that one of her daughters was to walk in procession with the Women's Club at Ellesmere: "there was no such club when she was young. Now every young woman got a guinea ten months after marriage, and half a guinea at the birth of every child afterwards."

A man whom I met on the road half an hour later told me "it was seven hafe miles to Ellesmere."—"No, I wunna," "ye shanna," and "tell ye, I canna," sounded frequently in the talk of two smock-frocked boys and a little girl who were returning from school. I asked him who professed a knowledge of the multiplication table, how two puddings could be shared among three boys, and having mused a little space, he replied, with a grin, "one a piece for two, and nothin' for t'other."

Perhaps, however, these minute observations may occasionally descend to puerility. We do not see, for example, what particular interest is to be extracted from the following incident, which is neither preceded nor followed by anything to explain it:

While refreshing myself at The Plough with cider and yolks of eggs, I heard the hostess, who saw one of her children sitting in the sunshine, cry to an elder girl, "What's hur a-settin' thar for?"

"I dunno what hur's a-settin' thar for," answered the daughter, as she ran to drag the little one from her seat, with "You'm ta coom in."

Of course if a traveller were to fill his note-book with such incidents as these book-making would not be a very difficult process.

The newly-discovered city Uriconium lies very near the Wrekin, and was, of course, within the scope of Mr. Walter White's peregrinations. He gives a very graphic account of his visit, and salutary advice against expecting too much:

Excavator points out a drain which was discovered at the bottom of a small square chamber, and tells what he thinks about it, and what he has heard Mr. Wright and Dr. Johnson, and other learned Antiquaries, remark concerning the various discoveries. He shows us the dusthole, the corner of a small room into which the serving-men and maids of that ancient time cast the sweepings of the floors, little thinking that they were forming a treasure-heap for after ages. In that heap, which was about half a yard in thickness, were found most of the small articles—the hair-pins, needles, buckles, coins, nails, and things of iron, bronze and lead, which are now preserved in the Shrewsbury Museum. In other places the floors were strewn with broken glass, and tiles, some of clay, some of sandstone flags; and broken pottery was here and there met with, of which two kinds were manufactured in Shropshire, one, light-coloured, from Broseley clay, the other, red, from one of the clay beds near the Severn. And besides the decorations in colour, enough of shafts and columns, and capitals plain and carved, have been discovered to demonstrate that Uriconium was a city in which the adornments of architecture were liberally displayed. How happy antiquaries would be if only a single street could be rebuilt!

But to an ordinary visitor the old city would be a very disappointing place. We had seen in Birmingham advertisements of "Excursion Trains to the Buried City of Wroxeter—the British Pompeii," and could easily believe what Excavator told us of the proceedings of the excursionists on their arrival; how that the majority declared themselves "sold," and went off forthwith to the refreshment tent; some thought it hardly worth while to travel to look at rubbish, and asked where the houses, doors, and windows were. "How could there be city without houses?" to which Excavator, somewhat proud of his knowledge, would reply that, for want of rain they hadn't come up yet. The simple truth is, that no one should go to Wroxeter with overwrought expectations, or who is not prepared to see much, not to say very much, with his mind. Moreover, it seems to me that a visit should first be paid to the Museum at Shrewsbury; for, having seen the many interesting relics there arranged, things of daily life, the visitor on coming to the city would be able to rebuild and repeople it in imagination.

Birmingham is, perhaps, a long way from the Wrekin, but a visit to it gives Mr. White opportunity for much instructive description of the various industries of that busy town. This is one of the best parts of the book, and is so full of quotable matter that we know not where to begin to quote. We must therefore refer the reader to the volume itself; and he may take our word for it that he will not lay it down until he has finished it.

*The Experience of Forty Years in Tasmania.* By HUGH M. HULL, Esq., F.R.S. Tas. (Orger and Meryon. pp. 86.)—This little brochure may be profitably consulted by all who take an interest in Tasmanian matters. The author is now Coroner and Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly in Tasmania, and, having resided in the colony forty years, may be supposed to know something about it. Mr. Hull is evidently no book-maker,

for, if any fault is to be found with it, his book is much too short. Within the space of an ordinary pamphlet he has managed to compress a fund of information respecting the natural features, animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, social condition, industries, gold-digging, trade, and an infinity of other matters, such as would have served any ordinary traveller for the material of ten volumes. And all this may be had for two shillings. There is even a map to be consulted.

*A Guide to the Isle of Wight.* By the Rev. EDWARD VENABLES, M.A., and eminent Local Naturalists. (Edward Stanford.)—As a full and carefully-compiled guide to the most charming bourn for tourists of which the South Coast can boast, this book is highly to be commended. As a jewel pendant in an ear-ring, so hangs the Isle of Wight upon England; and few of us but have enjoyed the natural beauties of Shanklin, Ryde, and Ventnor—few who have not roamed about the Undercliff, sailed about the shore of Cowes, or taken a loyal and admiring peep at that beautiful *maison de campagne* where our Queen loves best to retire from the cares of state. Thanks, therefore, to Mr. Venables and his eminent scientific friends for their useful labours. Here the historian may gather abundance of that lore which is dearest to him; here the naturalist may learn the best habitat for the rare plant, or rock, or zoophyte; here Messrs. Smith, Brown, and Robinson may find advice as to the hotel best suited to their purses. Henceforth let Mr. Venables' "Guide" find a place in the carpet-bag of every tourist bound to the Isle of Wight.

*The Official Illustrated Guide to the Great Western Railway.* By GEORGE MEASOM. (R. Griffin and Co. pp. 872, 230.)—This bulky volume has somewhat of a commercial aspect; for to 872 pages of guide-book are added some 230 of miscellaneous trade advertisements. The practice of issuing illustrated guide-books, to accompany the drier but perhaps more useful pages of "Bradshaw," is becoming not uncommon among railway companies. It was first done, we believe, in America, and the experiment has even been tried on the Continent. It is capable of being made interesting and useful; but to be either it should, in our opinion, be executed with greater brevity than distinguishes Mr. Measom's performance. His volume is so bulky, that we question whether many travellers will care to burden themselves with so cumbrous a companion; although, when the small price of one shilling comes to be contrasted with the quantity of paper given, some attraction may be derived from the comparison. The descriptive matter, however, appears to us to be unnecessarily long, and most of the illustrations strike us as being old acquaintances. Why, moreover, should we be treated to a portrait of the author—a long-headed and somewhat stern-faced personage—even though it be "from a photograph by the London Stereoscope Company?"

*The Official Illustrated Guide to the Bristol and Exeter, North and South Devon, Cornwall, and South Wales Railways.* By G. MEASOM. (R. Griffin and Co. pp. 248, 230.)—A companion to the former, being a guide-book of the lesser lines auxiliary to the Great Western. The observations upon the former will apply also to this in a modified degree; because, although the same advertisements swell the bulk, the original matter occupies little more than a quarter of the space taken up by the main line. Here also the portrait is repeated.

*The Official Railway Hand-book to Bray, Kingstown, and the Coast.* By G. R. POWELL. (Dublin: M'Glashan and Gill. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 128.)—Another *vade mecum* of the same species, intended for a guide about the picturesque county of Wicklow. It is shorter and more compact than the preceding—consequently more useful.

## POETRY.

*Leaves of Grass.* Boston: Thayer and Eldridge. 1860-61. pp. 456. EVERY ONE RECOLLECTS THE STORY of the Scotch dramatic author who, when Garrick assured him his genius lay neither for comedy nor tragedy, asked him "Where the de'il it did lie?" Now Mr. Walt Whitman's "*Leaves of Grass*" puzzle us nearly as much as the Scotsman's query did the great actor. Are we criticising in these "*Leaves*" prose or poetry? or rather something of an epicene gender, which unites in itself the bad qualities of both one and the other? So far as our perusal of the handsome volume before us has extended—and we must admit that nothing can be more tasteful than its paper and typography—we have scarcely been able to find a single consecutive sentence or expression out of which a meaning can be cudgelled. Taking an odd line here and there, and sometimes even as many as half a dozen, we can extract some hazy nonsense out of them: but what they have to do with those which go before or follow, or why they should be styled "Chants Democratic," or "A Leaf of Faces," or "Calamus," or anything else but "sheer nonsense," we have in vain tried to find out. Nor are we, that we know of, dealing with the productions of a lunatic. Mr. Walt Whitman is sane enough to do the poetry for an American newspaper or two; from whose columns these *Leaves* are reprints. In this degenerate land of Britain the only persons who nowadays keep a poet are, we believe, the members of an eminent Jewish clothing firm; and though we do not profess to be well versed in the lays of the bard in question, our impression is that they are quite as musical, and at least ten times as intelligible, as these "*Leaves of Grass*." After all, a horrible idea strikes us that our native land is not entirely guiltless of the paternity of this production. Can it be possible that Mr. Tupper's "*Proverbial Philosophy*" has inspired Mr. Walt Whitman with the idea of his *Leaves*? We have most of us probably heard and read of persons who solved mathematical problems or composed poetry while asleep; and we think it just possible that the author of "*Proverbial Philosophy*" may unconsciously, while suffering from a fit of the nightmare, have had something to do with the composition of these American *Leaves*. At least we trace in them some wild fantastic resemblance to his style; such as to make us pretty sure that Mr. Whitman has occasionally "tasted the simple

store and rested one soothing hour" with the English poetaster whose words we quote.

We give the five opening paragraphs or stanzas of a lucubration headed simply "Walt Whitman."

I celebrate myself,  
And what I assume you shall assume,  
For every atom belonging to me, as good belongs to you.

I loafe and invite my Soul,  
I lean and loafe at my ease, observing a spear of summer grass.

Houses and rooms are full of perfumes—the shelves are crowded with perfumes,  
I breathe the fragrance myself, and know it and like it,  
The distillation would intoxicate me also, but I shall not let it.

The atmosphere is not a perfume—it has no taste of the distillation, it is odourless,  
It is for my mouth forever—I am in love with it,  
I will go to the bank by the wood, and become undiagnosed and naked,  
I am mad for it to be in contact with me.

The smoke of my own breath,  
Echoes, ripples, buzzed whispers, love-root, silk-thread, crotch and vine,  
My respiration and inspiration, the beating of my heart, the passing of blood and air  
through my lungs,

The sniff of green leaves and dry leaves, and of the shore, and dark-coloured sea-  
rocks, and of hay in the barn,

The sound of the belched words of my voice, words loosed to the eddies of the wind,  
A few light kisses, a few embraces, a reaching around of arms,

The play of shine and shade on the trees as the supple boughs wag,  
The delight alone, or in the rush of the streets, or along the fields and hill-sides,  
The feeling of health, the full-noon trill, the song of me rising from bed and meeting  
the sun.

Now we assure our readers that these "belched words," to speak à la Walt Whitman, are a perfectly fair, honest specimen of the four hundred and fifty-six pages of the volume before us.

"Walt Whitman" extends over eighty pages, and contains three hundred and seventy-two paragraphs and stanzas. We are particular in stating these items; and lest our readers should suppose we are unfairly mutilating this production, we assure them that we give each paragraph in full in making the following extracts, and that, so far as we can make out, each is perfect in itself.

In the ninety-sixth stanza we are asked

What is man anyhow? What am I? What are you?

Possibly the four following paragraphs which we quote may be supposed to answer this question:

All I mark as my own, you shall offset it with your own,  
Else it were time lost listening to me.

I do not snivel that snivel the world over,  
That months are vacuums, and the ground but wallow and filth,  
That life is a suck and a sell, and nothing remains at the end but threadbare crape,  
and tears.

Whimpering and truckling fold with powders for invalids—conformity goes to the  
fourth-removed,

I cock my hat as I please, indoors or out.

Why should I pray? Why should I venerate and be ceremonious?

Our poet goes on to say (105):

I know I am angust,  
I do not trouble my spirit to vindicate itself or be understood,  
I see that the elementary laws never apologise,  
I reckon I behave no prouder than the level I plant my house by, after all.

And again (109):

I am the poet of the body,  
And I am the poet of the soul.

Presently he dissects his own individuality a little more closely:

Walt Whitman, an American, one of the roughs, a kosmos,  
Disorderly, fleshy, sensual, eating, drinking, breeding,  
No sentimentalist—no stander above men and women, or apart from them,  
No more modest than immodest.

Unscrew the locks from the doors!  
Unscrew the doors themselves from their jambs!

Whoever degrades another degrades me,  
And whatever is done or said returns at last to me,  
And whatever I do or say, I also return.

Through me the afflatus surging and surging—through me the current and index.

I speak the pass-word primeval—I give the sign of democracy,  
By God! I will accept nothing which all cannot have their counterpart of on the  
same terms.

The succeeding "voices," though, as the writer tells us, they are "voices indecent, by me clarified and transfigured," strike us, so far as they can be conjectured to mean anything, as retaining all their pristine indecency.

And in this way our American nonsense-verse writer maunders on for some hundred pages, sometimes "doting on himself—there is that lot of me, and all is so luscious;" now "snuffing the side of evening," whatever that may be; or asking—

Do I contradict myself?  
Very well, then, I contradict myself;  
I am large—I contain multitudes.

Verily we for once agree with him when he says:

I am untranslatable;  
I sound my barbaric yawp over the roofs of the world.

One of the most curious whims of Mr. Walt Whitman is to give his readers from time to time inventories of the various component parts of some thing or person. Thus (in pages 300-2) we might for a brief moment fancy ourselves poring over a manual of surgery. The mention of the word "body" enables him to write down about one hundred and fifty different items which belong, or may be supposed by poetical licence to belong, to the human form divine. Some of the terms, as "neck-slue," "man-balls," "inward and outward rounds," "the flex of the mouth," are to us rather vague; and we scarcely wonder at their exciting "the curious sympathy one feels, when feeling with the hand the naked meat of his own body or another person's body." So again we have lists, extending over more than a page, of an iron-monger's and carpenter's shop or store, &c. &c., interspersed with such lyric strophes as the following:

Because you are greasy or pimpled, or that you was once drunk, or a thief, or diseased, or rheumatic, or a prostitute, or are so now, or from frivolity or impotence, or that you are no scholar, and never saw your name in print, do you give in that you are any less immortal?

There are some other specimens of Mr. Walt Whitman's muse—for we have now discovered that this amazing rubbish is meant for poetry—which we had rather not quote, for decency's sake; and we fancy our readers will by this time one and all be inclined to cry, *Ohe jam satis!* Nevertheless we have not altogether wasted their time. They ought to know that this pure unmitigated trash is read and admired by not a few persons in America; and that what would go far in England to stamp its inditer as a lunatic has earned in America for its writer a poet's crown.

Me quoque vatem  
Pastores dicunt; sed non ego credulus illis,

says Virgil's modest swain. Not so, however, with Walt Whitman. He tells us many times over that he is a son of song; and that the "daughter of the lands" (which we suppose means America) has been "waiting for a poet with a flowing mouth and indicative hand"—a vision realised doubtless in himself.

We shall conclude with saying that one of the most curious traits of this volume is the crazy earnestness with which the writer believes in his own poetical infallibility. He is not only a poet, but *the* poet; not only a teacher, but *the* teacher. To be sure, it follows that if Mr. Walt Whitman really be a poet, and if the contents of this book really be poetry, what Shakespeare and Milton have written must be styled by some new name. Sense, grammar, and metre are but very minor parts in the composition of poetry; but nevertheless, *pace* Walt Whitman, poetry cannot exist without this humble triad.

## HISTORY.

*Historical Memoir of the O'Briens. With Notes, Appendix, and a Genealogical Table of their several Branches. Compiled from the Irish Annals.* By JOHN O'DONOGHUE, A.M., Barrister-at-Law. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. 1860. pp. 551.

HOWEVER IMPORTANT it may be for the historian to have studied the early annals, and to clearly comprehend the origin, of the people whose history he undertakes to write, it cannot be said that such antiquarian research is for the most part very acceptable to the general reader. The student of Greek history willingly leaves the Pelasgians and all the heavy learning that has been expended upon them for the simple narrative of the battle of Marathon or the deathbed of Pericles. Nay, even early Roman history, full as it is of the most magnificent poetry, is, in a historical point of view, unsatisfactory reading, now that Niebuhr and his followers have, with more than German industry and ponderous learning, proved it to be full of inconsistencies and contradictions. Even the story of our own land is comparatively little studied until the time of the Norman conquest; and few probably, save young ladies fresh from school, could glibly and without preparation roll off from their tongues long and accurate lists of Saxon kings and chieftains.

What we have just said of the early histories of Greece, Rome, and England, applies with perhaps double force to Ireland. Ogyges, Romulus, and Horsa, are more intelligible and more attractive personages to nearly all of us than Con Ceadcaha and Eochy Muighmheadhoín; and it requires the temperament of an antiquarian or enthusiastic Celt to take any very profound interest in the disastrous battle of Ballaghmoon. Those persons who complained that the late Lord Macaulay had infringed the majesty of history by writing it in his lively graphic style, will not have any valid reason to quarrel with the present work. Let it, however, be clearly understood that we are not finding fault with Mr. O'Donoghue. He has zealously collected his materials from all possible sources, and has shown considerable discrimination and judgment in his use of those materials; and though we think he might occasionally have warmed up a little more, we are willing to allow that on the whole his task has been very skillfully executed. We doubt whether even Lord Macaulay could have infused much pictorial vigour into any long series of savage chieftains, who resembled each in very many points, but chiefly in the persistent manner in which they robbed and murdered all whom they fancied to be inimical to themselves.

We think, on the whole, that Mr. O'Donoghue's plan of following in his volume the fortunes of some one leading Celtic family, is judicious; and of the five great houses or bloods whom Henry II. permitted to avail themselves of the laws of England in their intercourse with Norman emigrants, the O'Briens took high rank: to-day they may be said to take the highest. Some of our readers will perhaps feel interested in knowing that this quintet was composed of the Macmorroghs, O'Neils, O'Briens, O'Connors, and O'Melaghins. To the aristocratic Norman all O's and Macs were equally barbarous prefixes; and we would not positively affirm that even in these enlightened days some faint vestiges of this prejudice do not exist. An amusing story is extant of a particular estate of the Earl of Thomond having, by the decease of Lord O'Brien without issue in 1738, lapsed to Mr. Percy Wyndham. The devise was by will obliged to assume the name of O'Brien, instead of that of Wyndham. Legal proceedings were taken by some disappointed expectant to invalidate the devise to Mr. Wyndham; and on the Court inquiring what consideration there was for the devise, Mr. Wyndham's counsel exclaimed, "Consideration, my Lords; was it not a sufficient consideration to have laid aside the noble name of Wyndham and to have assumed the barbarous appellation of O'Brien?" It is said that



their Lordships were satisfied with the answer; but the whole story is certainly of a somewhat apocryphal cast. The O'Briens are undoubtedly not parvenus. Brian Boromha, alias Boru, King of Ireland in 1002, figures among their ancestors; and Mr. O'Donoghue gives us from the Irish annals a genealogical table of the several branches of the O'Briens, extending over eight closely-printed pages.

We give an anecdote of Ireton the Parliamentarian, who certainly was not in general a man of "gentle mood," and who had just dealt very harshly with the garrison of Limerick after its surrender:

An incident which occurred on the march from Clare Castle to Limerick, showing that the stern nature of Ireton was not inaccessible to sentiments of pity, deserves to be mentioned here. The Lady Honora O'Brien, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Thomond, was accused of protecting the goods and cattle of the people who lived in her neighbourhood, under pretence that they belonged to her. Being brought before the lord deputy and charged with this offence, and told by him that he expected a more ingenious carriage from her ladyship, she burst into tears, and assured him that, if he would forgive her, she would never again do the like. Ireton withdrew, as if to determine what he should do under the circumstances, and the lady entreated Ludlow, who witnessed the interview, to intercede for her. On his supporting her prayer, Ireton observed, "As much a cynic as I am, the tears of this woman moved me." The deputy's protection was accordingly continued to the suppliant.

A very interesting paper, giving the French account of the Battle of Fontenoy, is to be found in the appendix, page 532. Mr. O'Donoghue is justly proud of the conduct of his countrymen in that battle, where the allies, according to their own account, lost in killed and wounded nearly 8000 men. We do not remember having before seen the following anecdote:

A letter from Paris contained the following remarks: "The French guards, according to their custom, broke and ran away on the first charge, leaving their officers behind in their posts, who were almost all knocked on the head. This provoked the King to such a degree, that he rode through a warm fire to the battalion of the Crown, and cried out to them, 'Fire, fire upon these scoundrels!' The King's household troops behaved gallantly, so did the Irish brigade, and both have suffered dreadfully."

In these days volunteering we may, perhaps, suitably conclude our extracts from Mr. O'Donoghue's volume with one which explains how the Irish volunteers were originally formed:

In five days after the success of Sir Lucius O'Brien's motion, an incident occurred in the House of Commons strikingly illustrative of the jealousy of that assembly and of the antagonism which was rapidly rising up between it and the Government of England. On the 20th of December five money bills were returned in the usual way from the English Privy Council. The customary motion for the appointment of a committee to compare the bills with the transmisses, and to report whether any and what alterations had been made, having been carried, it appeared that a provision had been inserted in one of them for despatching 4000 men from Ireland to America, and in violation of a promise made by the Irish Government that the kingdom should not be left without defence. A motion that the bill should be rejected was carried unanimously. George Ogle, member for the county of Wexford, then rose and moved that it be burnt by the common hangman before the doors of the Parliament-house, and that the sheriffs should see that the order were executed. The court party replied that the bill came under the great seal of England, and that such an indignity could not be offered to it. Ogle gave no further answer to the remark than that the seal would help to burn the bill, and that he, for one, never could have any respect for the seal since it had been affixed to an affront to that house. After some further animated discussion, the motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

This incident it was that gave rise to the formation of that celebrated defensive force, the Irish volunteers. Lord Harcourt had promised the country party that 12,000 men should be maintained in Ireland for the defence of the kingdom; and the pressure of the war with the revolted colonies in America rendering it necessary to diminish that number, an Irish militia bill was brought in by Ogle, which, on transmission to England, had been returned altered, and, as has been observed, unanimously rejected. Burning with indignation at the disregard shown by the British ministry to the protection of Ireland, threatened as the country was, and alarmed from day to day with fears of invasion, Ogle was the first to embody his tenants and friends for defence, and the county of Wexford soon beheld a respectable corps formed of civic soldiers. The example was followed in Wicklow, and by degrees throughout the entire kingdom.

These Irish volunteers amounted to 124,000 men, about the number of those in Great Britain at the present time; and certainly the experiment made by the Irish Government in 1776 is not of a kind to encourage further experiments of the same kind in the Emerald Isle.

On the whole, our perusal of Mr. O'Donoghue's very carefully compiled volume leads us to think that the early history of Ireland as a study is neither very attractive nor very instructive. It is indeed little else than a catalogue of battle, murder, and sudden death, interspersed with not very agreeable episodes of blinding or mutilation. Nearly all the early chapters contain their half-dozen battles and consequent after-massacres, and accounts of the murders of chieftains by one another are to be found thick as leaves in Vallombrosa. Mr. O'Donoghue does not trouble himself to deal with the series of such normal occurrences in very dramatic style. Indeed, we do not well see how he could have done so, as every murder is as like its fellow as one pea is to another. Occasionally, however, he diversifies the nomenclature of his chapters with such headings as "perfidious murder," or "barbarous murder." To us all these murders appear barbarous and perfidious; but our honest chronicler knows much more about them than we do. It would be untrue to pretend that the early history of most nations (and, indeed, too often all their history) does not furnish a tolerably painful commentary on human nature; but the early history of the Irish nation has in it, to our minds, fewer examples of chivalry and humanity than that of most European communities. Its chieftains too often resemble petty Eastern despots in their licentiousness, cruelty, perfidy, and constant warfare. They wanted a strong hand to control them, and to teach them the beauty of law and order and the sacredness of life. Cromwell's baptism of

Ireland was a rugged one; but it might, and probably would, have been the beginning of her prosperity, had the succeeding occupants of the English throne been as earnest in following up offences against the law in the sister island, and as justly strict in its administration, as was the great Huntingdonshire Puritan.

Mr. O'Donoghue's laborious and carefully-written volume contains in it many a suggestive lesson for those whose cry is still "Ireland for the Irish."

*The History of France.* By EYRE EVANS CROWE. 5 vols. Vol. II. London: Longmans. 1860.

IN NOTICING the first volume of Mr. Crowe's careful and elaborate work, we indicated pretty fully our views of his merits and demerits as an historian. His merits have rather risen in our estimation by a perusal of his second volume. He seems to have acquired greater ease and confidence as he proceeded, and the period of which he has now told the story lends itself more readily than the prior one to reward his conscientious research and practice of ingenious theorising. From the accession of Charles VI. in 1380, to the death of Henry II. in 1559, is the period embraced in Mr. Crowe's new volume—nearly a hundred and eighty years of stirring history, comprising the French campaigns of Henry V. and the battle of Agincourt; the episode of Joan of Arc, and the loss by the English of their possessions in France; the reign of Quentin Durward's Louis XI.; the first French invasion of Italy; and last, not least, the rise and fall of the Reformation in France. Mr. Crowe narrates the history of this eventful period with decidedly more animation than he displayed in his former volume; and if he still shows himself a partisan of the reaction headed by Mr. Froude against historical pictorialism, he does not offend his readers by obtruding Froudean paradoxes. Without parading authorities—indeed, Mr. Crowe cites rather too little—he is extremely careful in his narrative; and his theorising and generalising, not too frequent or too subtle, are always ingenious, and often just. The work, when completed, is likely to supply what has long been a desideratum in our literature, a complete and accurate history of France, based on the rich materials which have been accumulated by modern French industry, and not disfigured by the one-sidedness which is the bane of most histories of France, whether domestic or foreign.

When the late Sir James Stephen proposed to devote himself to the study of French history, the late Lord Macaulay is reported to have told him that a lifetime might be profitably spent in investigating the rise and fall of representative institutions in France. Without giving this important subject undue prominence in his pages, Mr. Crowe keeps his eye well on it, and skilfully illustrates the constitutional history of France by illustrative references to that of England. The nail is lit upon the head in the following remarks, part of a series of reflections which usher in the narrative of the reign of Louis XI.'s successor, Charles VIII., the invader of Italy:

The most fatal distinction between the privileged and unprivileged classes was that the latter were alone subject to taxation. This sufficed to nullify the action of two out of the three Estates. But indeed the mode of electing the members for that assembly, as practised under Louis XI., and sanctioned by the council of the Lady Anne, must of itself have had this effect. The marked separation of the higher clergy and nobles from the inferior members of either order, deprived them of the influence which they might have exercised had the weight of the whole noblesse or the whole clergy been wielded in the Estates. From this indeed might have sprung similar results to those produced in England, where the gentry or lesser noblesse became amalgamated with the Commons. But the different position of each class with regard to taxation rendered their alliance or amalgamation impossible. Thus Louis XI. had caused the elections to take place by bailiwicks, not by provinces, unless where there were provincial states. His functionaries, in order to enable the entire tax-paying class to be represented, convoked the peasantry to name delegates, who might join with the townsmen in the election of deputies.

The result of such an election was a respectable House of Commons, consisting of members of the lower clergy with a sprinkling of bishops, and abbots, of the gentry with a few barons, and the notabilities of towns. When they collected at Tours, they were presented to the young king, by the Sire de Beaudeau, as the *Messieurs* of Paris, of Picardy, or of Normandy, without any attention whatever to distinctions of order or difference of rank; and the same blending of the three Estates in one became the rule of their more solemn meeting. The assembly met on the 16th of January, 1481, in the great hall of the archiepiscopal palace, the grandees merely assisting, as the sovereign himself did, at the opening ceremony, and making no part of the Estates. Driven from the parlement by the legists, their aim and ambition was to sit, and, if possible, predominate in the Royal Council, an institution which had grown up in all monarchies, which had drawn to it a valuable portion of the high judicial power, declaring itself the proper tribunal for trying all causes in which the monarch's interests or administration were concerned, and which moreover wielded the principal power of the executive. As the French monarchy was already based and in course of development, such a body must necessarily remain dependent on the will and choice of the monarch. Predominance in it, independent of royal favour, could only be obtained during the few years of the monarch's nonage. And yet it was merely for this brief grasp of power that the princes struggled, instead of seeking by any permanent institution to preserve for themselves or their order a place in the council, or a share in the political influence of the country.

France was debarred from having an aristocracy whose interests were, ever so slightly, bound up with those of the people. She never had, as England was privileged to have, a squirearchy such as that which contributed Pym and Hampdens to the "Great Rebellion," or an aristocracy such as that of which an influential section aided in bringing about the Revolution of 1688.

Mr. Crowe does not take the ultra-favourable view of the policy of Louis XI. which has been fashionable of late with a certain school of historians. He says:

All the meannesses and defects of Louis are redeemed in the opinion of his countrymen by his success in two great aims, the humbling of the aristocracy, and the extension of the frontiers of France. He was no doubt one of the principal founders not only of the territorial kingdom, but of its power and compactness. And as he pursued these objects throughout a twenty years' reign, it is impossible not to attribute a portion of the result to his sagacity as well as his good fortune. That the latter, or at least that circumstances had more influence on the final result than policy or craft, is manifest enough. Still the name and memory of a monarch may be allowed to wear the laurels of the great deeds accomplished under his reign. And in this light Louis XI. certainly deserves the meed of applause which posterity seems so well inclined to award him.

But there are important qualifications to be made:

This, however, must not be carried so far as to distort historic truth. Louis, though he humbled French princes, overcame their rivalry, and inherited their possessions, and although he did behead some turbulent lords, cannot be said to have given any blow to the aristocracy of the country, or to have diminished its power. He neither deprived the nobles of immunity of taxation, nor of the monopoly of military service, although it was in Louis XI.'s time peculiarly that they might have been brought to their proper level. He could have done with ease what it became impossible for his successors even to attempt. He had in fact an army of infantry ready formed; and because it suffered one defeat, he broke up altogether the institution of peasant levies, and relapsed to the old feudal regulation which placed the military force under the control of the aristocracy. He indeed strove, as his nobles afterwards complained, to summon the gentry or *arriere vassals* immediately under his standard without the intervention of their feudal superiors. But this was easily set aside and reversed in the reign of his successor. He may have favoured a few kinds of trade, may have more willingly conversed with humble gossips than with lordly compeers, may have granted here and there the shadow of municipal rights, he himself taking care to appoint the commanders and the judges, and keep the power of taxation in his hands. But he left no law or institution, really protective of either the middle or lower classes. Nor were these instincts of despotism, which made Louis destroy princes, sufficiently enlightened and generous to suggest that he must fill up the void by bringing forward as legislators or councillors the men of the middle or professional classes. He is said to have brought two senators from Venice to consult with them on the institutions of that republic. If, however, he took lessons from the Venetians in dissimulation and secrecy, and in ruthless punishments, he took none in the art of enlisting the capacity and concurrence of the notables of a country, whether those of birth, of wealth, or of talent, in the service of the state.

One more extract, and we have done. It is the passage in which Mr. Crowe sums up the curious reversal of intended achievement which marked Louis XII.'s invasion of Italy, and the perhaps unsuspected advantages which it bestowed on France:

The French invasion of Italy accomplished the very contrary of what it aimed at. First undertaken to transfer Naples to a French prince, that kingdom was irrevocably made over to Spain. Amboise's great idea, of rendering France and its dynasty the successful competitor of Germany and of its emperor in Italy, proved an utter failure. The foreign rivals and foes of France in the Peninsula thus gained, instead of being defeated, by its military and diplomatic efforts. Of the Italian powers those whom France honoured by its enmity reaped signal advantages; all whom it cursed with its friendship suffered, as of a necessity, in freedom, in territory, and in power. Venice was the state which chiefly incurred the hostility of France, yet Venice continued to extend, in consequence of French invasion, its frontiers from the Adige to the Adda. Florence, Pisa, Genoa, were the objects of French alliance and protection—all may be said to have perished. Had these maintained their independence and vigour, had Naples kept its Italian nationality, had Milan been secured to the Sforza, and the House of Savoy allowed to remain Italian, the peninsula might have formed a nation, instead of sinking into a province of the House of Austria. Italy, too, national and free, being the foremost of European powers in cultivation and learning, poetry and philosophy, might have continued so, and might have undertaken and originated those reforms in religion and intelligence which fell to the lot of ruder countries and less enlightened men.

But Louis XII., if overreached in policy, was on most occasions triumphant in war, earning for his crown and country that great military glory which begets respect. The campaigns of the French in Italy no doubt failed in the aim of achieving permanent conquest; but, like the English victories in France, those of the French in Italy kept war from the frontier, and enabled them to defy invasion. The want of infantry, in other words the neglect or inability to employ the peasant class in arms, was what chiefly marred French successes in Italy, as the same cause had facilitated English triumph. This, with the kindred feeling which the French court and officers evinced of preference for aristocracy and contempt for municipal freedom, weakened and undermined their hold of conquests, and rendered their prowess in the field vain.

Mr. Crowe is too grave and conscientious a historian, too intent upon his austere task, to write with an eye to current events. Yet it might seem as if these sentences had been dictated by a wish to throw light on the general relations of French conquest to Italy, and to hint a reference to what has been passing, and is passing, on the Continent.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Translations of the Passages in Foreign Languages contained in the Collected Works of Dugald Stewart.* A Supplementary Volume to the Edition of Stewart's Works. By Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON. Edinburgh: Constable.

IT IS OF COURSE not a book to review. Chiefly is it valuable as the anthology of a philosopher, who, if not a great metaphysician, was a singularly elegant writer.

The only profitable purpose we can turn the volume to is offering comments on some of the extracts.

Luther denounces Aristotle, and calls him a stage-player. This shows Luther's practical nature. Oddly enough, however, some of Luther's chief doctrines had an Aristotelian structure.

Malebranche says that minds are of two sorts; that some easily observe the differences of things, and that these are good minds; that others imagine and suppose resemblances among objects, and that these are superficial minds. Now we revere Malebranche, but we are obliged to tell him that the very opposite of this is the truth.

It is the minds which perceive differences that are superficial, the minds which perceive analogies that are profound. This appears also to have been Bacon's notion.

When Leibnitz asserts that necessary truths are the immediate product of the interior activity, how much of interior activity do we require to know what he means!

Barrow denounces Ramus as acute and talkative. This has a curious sound. For surely acuteness is not in itself a defect, though talkativeness may be. Perhaps, however, acuteness had not the same meaning two hundred years ago as at present. It seems to be in favour of Barrow that the Yankees boast of an acuteness which does not make us love them the more, and that they are the most talkative of men.

D'Alembert declares of Descartes that the mathematics which the latter held sufficiently cheap, form nevertheless at this hour the most solid and least contested ground of his fame; that, as a philosopher, he was equally great, though not so happy. Now, D'Alembert, who diplomatized a good deal, and who was disposed, like all Frenchmen, to flatter his countrymen, had a thorough conviction that Descartes was not a great philosopher. Being, however, himself chiefly a mathematician, with no metaphysical genius, he was not competent to pronounce on the matter. Of Cartesianism we believe that, while a falsity and a frivolity, it was for a hundred and fifty years a serious hindrance to true and fruitful metaphysical development.

French vanity is insatiate; to make amends, it is generally amusing. Degerando claims for Gassendi—whom Gibbon calls, with his accustomed obese antithesis, the best philosopher among the learned, and the most learned among philosophers—the system which has usually passed under the name of Locke. But as there was no originality in Locke's system, his only merit, that of exposition, must remain to him. The sensationalism which Locke and Gassendi preached, however barren as a positive philosophy, was the natural reply to the extravagances of Cartesianism. It was in harmony also with an immoral age, as represented by Louis XIV. and Charles II.

How needful it is to recall at present the wise words of Bacon, that from the irrational mingling of matters human and divine there arises not only a fantastical philosophy, but a heretical religion; and that thus it is of exceeding importance that in soberness of mind we should only render to faith the things which appertain to faith. It is possible that some of our philosophers forget this, but our theologians forget it infinitely more. Hence scepticism; hence what is worse, hypocrisy; hence forgetfulness of God and of God's two daughters, love and duty.

It is remarked by the Count de Hertzberg that an acquaintance with public details, now usually called statistics, has supplanted the idea and the science of public law. Now we have no fault to find with statistics as such; but it is deeply to be deplored that by statistics public law should have been thrown into the shade. As long as the law of nature and the law of nations were strenuously preached there could be a potent and effectual appeal to the conscience of the community. At present, confused by statistics, paralysed by diplomacy, the conscience of the community slumbers. Once more must public law be proclaimed, a grand moral tribunal established, as in past days, if brutal despotisms, wicked Jesuitisms, and rabid revolutionisms are alike to be vanquished.

Stair falls foul of Spinoza, and accuses him of atheism for stating that all things are absolutely necessary—that is to say, that the nature of God is unchangeable; for, if all things are not absolutely necessary, then come in the irregularities of chance, the madness of caprice; so that Spinoza vindicated, instead of annihilating, Deity. The benevolent Stair rejoices that Vanini was most righteously condemned and burnt in the famous city of Toulouse. He regrets that Spinoza and Hobbes, though they lived and died in countries of the Reformation, were so far from being made examples of for the terrifying of atheists, that they underwent not the slightest punishment. It was then an honour to Popish France that it burned Vanini! It was a disgrace to Protestant Holland and Protestant England that they did not burn Spinoza and Hobbes! Delightful doctrine! Most irresistible fashion of inducing human creatures to love the living and the loving God.

Voltaire avers that before his time France was scarcely acquainted with English poetry. We are left to infer that France formed an acquaintance with English poetry through him. But how much of English poetry did Voltaire himself know? Did he know anything at all? And is not English poetry nearly as much hidden from the French as in Voltaire's time? In the main the French are satisfied with that rhetoric in rhyme in which Voltaire himself excelled. From this region they cannot escape.

When the Sensationalists asserted that there is nothing in the intellect which was not previously in the sense, Leibnitz replied that there is nothing in the intellect which was not previously in the sense, except the intellect itself. Madame de Stael, who was often as superficial as she was brilliant, calls this a sublime restriction. On the contrary, it is most childish quibble, most arrant nonsense. No more than Descartes was Leibnitz a great metaphysician, or he would not have talked such twaddle. The Sensationalists, whose principles we abhor just as heartily as Leibnitz abhorred them, never dreamt of denying the intellect, otherwise they would not have taken the trouble to mention it. The question is, whether the intellect can act independently of and previously to the empire of the senses. Here everything is in favour of the Sensationalists; for it would be absurd to maintain that a child is first a philosopher, before beginning to hear, see, smell, touch, and taste. The truth lies neither with the Sensationalists nor the Plato-



nists. Profound spiritual aptitudes cannot be denied, though innate spiritual conceptions may be questioned. The Sensationalists deny the former; and from the spiritual aptitudes the Platonists deduce the spiritual conceptions. There is a monstrous fallacy in supposing that this makes the unseen diviner. The unseen is divine from its contrast with the seen—a contrast surely impossible unless the seen had from earliest experience been present. The unseen is the noblest of our spiritual ideas, and it corresponds with our whole knowledge of the universe that God leads step by step from the lower to the loftier, and subsequently to the loftiest. Innate ideas as taught by the Leibnitzian school would render man the merest machine. Has not indeed Leibnitz himself called the mind a certain spiritual automaton?

Writing about everything, writing generally with the most superficial knowledge, and very often without any knowledge at all—but always writing, in prose at least, with admirable lucidity and animation, and with that quick sagacity which was the basis of his genius—Voltaire could not fail to make the grossest mistakes. He vindicates Spinoza from the charge of being dangerous, says that there are not ten men who have read him from beginning to end, that the really dangerous authors are those who are read by the idlers at Court and by the ladies. So far, so well. But when Voltaire further asserts that Spinoza is very confused, and that he wrote bad Latin, he betrays his habitual ignorance. Let Spinoza's system be the truest or the falsest, he is more clear and intelligible in exposition than any other metaphysician; so that he compels you to comprehend him in every sentence and in every word. And if his Latin is not classical, it is exceedingly vigorous. M. Voltaire had been educated by the Jesuits, but was he a competent judge of Latin, or of any language except his own?

M. de Bonald belonged to the same school, and was the prophet of the same ideas, as Joseph de Maistre. But he was a man of far inferior genius. Nevertheless he occasionally says what, if not original, is at least ingenious, though ingenuity as contrasted with originality is so much a French characteristic, as scarcely to deserve our notice or our praise. On Condillac M. de Bonald has some observations with which we in the main concur. He admits that Condillac is, or appears to be, clear and methodical, but protests that there is a clearness of style in some respects altogether material, which is not incompatible with obscurity of thought. Now this remark is, we are afraid, applicable to some men in these days who have achieved an undeserved celebrity; such as John Stuart Mill, and one far nearer the foot of the mountain, and nearer the swamps, Mr. Buckle. Mr. Mill is, or appears to be, clear and methodical; but is obscurity of thought thereby prevented? Is, however, obscurity of thought anything else than shallowness of thought accompanied by, or rather arising from, haste in thinking? John Stuart Mill is our modern or English Condillac. There are in him and around him no depths and no fertilities. The obscurer his ideas, the more lucid is always his exposition.

We are not learned in the literature of Atheism; but we know that there is a work called the "System of Nature" which is generally supposed to be the most eloquent utterance of atheistical sophistries. The book we have never read, though the society or rather the circle from which it emanated is familiar enough to us. Grimm, who could scarcely have been mistaken on the point, says that the finest pages were the production of Diderot. In spite of Carlyle's fine essay, Sainte-Beuve's sketch, and much else, is there not something still to be written about Diderot, that singularly genial and gifted and singularly erring mortal? May not Diderot have been a fervently religious soul, in whom atheism or something akin thereto was the wild cry of despair?

That the doctrine of pre-established harmony was the ugliest form of fatalism, even those who were no philosophers were sometimes able to discover. When Wolf, the chief disciple of Leibnitz, and whose Latin and German writings amount to forty or fifty volumes quarto, was teaching at Halle, the system of pre-established harmony, the King of Prussia, so Euler assures us, made inquiry about the doctrine which was making a great noise at the time. A courtier told his Majesty in reply that all soldiers, according to the doctrine, were simply machines; that when any one of them deserted it was a simple result of his constitution; so that it would be wrong to punish a machine for the production of this or that movement. The King was so angry at this account of the doctrine, that he gave orders to banish M. Wolf from Halle, under pain of being hanged if he should be found there at the end of twenty-four hours. The philosopher thereupon took refuge at Marburg, where Euler conversed with him. Both his Majesty and the courtier were evidently bad reasoners. If his Majesty had lived in our own day, and been Emperor of the French, he would have considered that the more soldiers were simple machines the better, and that Wolf was the most useful man in his dominions.

These are a few of our comments on the Stewart Anthology. Stewart's reading seems to have been discursive without being profound and vast, and various, like that of his editor, Sir William Hamilton. The generation to which Stewart belonged, and likewise Mackintosh, was not a learned generation. With a small store of Latin and Greek, and a considerable store of French, but French of the Voltaire generation alone, it contrived to be very accomplished and brilliant, but little more. Dugald Stewart will always be the philosopher of good society. This is a rank, this a position, which no one can ever dispute with him. The mysteries of the Universe he

refused to deal with; they were only fit to be chained and imprisoned. They were obviously not suited to good society—not they. But good society and the universe are both realities, though they stand far apart.

ARTICUL.

*The Illustrated Boy's Own Treasury.* (Ward and Lock. pp. 446.)—A volume presenting some of the best features of "The Boy's Own Book," mingled with those of "Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest." The fundamental truths of practical and mechanical science, the arts, and even of amusements, are well and clearly explained, and the text is accompanied by a plentiful supply of apposite and well-executed illustrations. This is likely to become a standard work in the libraries of our young friends.

*Classic or Pseudo-Gothic: a Reply to a Pamphlet entitled "Shall Gothic Architecture be denied Fair Play?"* (Bell and Daldy. pp. 23.)—The author of this lively contribution to the great Gothic architecture controversy rather strongly opposes the defenders of so-called Gothic. He contends that Gothic architecture was the expression of an age and of times which have long passed away; that there is no real Gothic in modern buildings so-called, but only "Jemmy-Gothic," a term used to express "a sort of pretension which gives an idea that the architect or builder is most thoroughly satisfied with his own work;" which "sometimes shows itself in an indescribable kind of spruceness; sometimes in a parade of constructive science; sometimes in a pedantic display of antiquarian knowledge; sometimes in mimicry; sometimes in exaggeration; sometimes in the affectation of novelty: but it always suggests the same idea to the mind—that of perfect self-complacency on the part of the artist; and is the more offensive, since nothing of the kind is to be detected in true Gothic buildings." This is why the author opposes Mr. Scott.

*Harper's Series of School and Family Readers.* First, Second, Third, and Fourth; and *Harper's School and Family Primer.* (New York: Harper and Brothers. London: Sampson, Low, Son and Co.)—We have examined with interest these five volumes of elementary school books. The "Readers" are for the most part excellent. The Primer combines the alphabet and simple reading with instruction upon common things and religious duties, partly conveyed by well-executed little engravings, and partly by the arrangement of well-chosen sentences. The first, second, and third "Readers" carry the pupil a little further; the third laying before him some interesting readings in Scripture and Natural History. In the fourth he is carried still further on into science, with some excellent selections of elegant poetry.

We have also received: *An Address to Trades Unionists on the Question of Strikes.* By Malcolm Ross. (Bradford: H. Byles. London: W. Tweedie.)—A pamphlet entitled *Some Points in Support of our Belief in the Permanence of Species, and on the Very Limited Application of the Doctrine of their Origin by Natural Selection, suggested by a Discussion in Section D. of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.* By Lionel S. Beale, M.B., F.R.S. (Oxford: J. Knight.)—*The School Arithmetic.* By R. Johnston. (Simpkin and Marshall.)

#### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

**T**HE *Art Journal* for this month gives for its pictorial illustrations a bright engraving by Lightfoot of Drummond's "Peace," in the Royal Collection; and another by Cousen, of Turner's "Bacchus and Ariadne," in the National Gallery. The sculpture-piece is a graceful statue called "Reading," by MacDowell. Among the literary contents a fine appreciative article of Mr. Cropsey's noble picture "Autumn on the Hudson," an interesting paper on "Floriated and Ornamental Drawing among the Hindoos," and the seventh chapter of "The Companion-Guide (by Railway) in South Wales," by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, are the most notable.

The *Journal of Sacred Literature* opens with a very learned and interesting paper, by Mr. W. Osburn, on "The Exodus: the Traces thereof discoverable on the Monuments of Egypt"—a remarkable summing up of the evidence which the stones of Egypt still offer to the truth of the Mosaic record. "H. C.," in the next article, shows that the Epistle to the Hebrews was addressed to the Churches of Asia Minor; and "R.," in a paper handling with logical power the internal evidence which the "Acts of the Apostles" afford as to their own authorship, decides in favour of Silas, the constant companion of Paul, against Luke, to whom the authorship is commonly attributed. The excellent and learned article on "Philosophy and the Knowledge of God" is probably from the pen of the editor.

The *Reliquary* (J. R. Smith) is a new quarterly publication, projected and edited by Llewellynn Jewitt, Esq., F.S.A. The full title explains its purpose. It is called *The Reliquary: a Depository for Precious Relics, Legendary, Biographical, and Historical; illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and Pursuits of our Forefathers.* It is to be, in fact, a kind of quarterly *Notes and Queries*, and, judging from the first number, bids fair to be equally learned, chatty, and useful. There is an interesting paper on the "Coins of Anglo-Saxon and Norman Kings minted at Derby," by Thomas Bateman, Esq.; and Mr. Jewitt gives a capital paper on "Funeral Garlands," showing that the use of them was once by no means uncommon in this country. Mr. John Joseph Briggs has collected some interesting "Memorials of King's Newton Village and its Old Hall;" and Dr. Spencer Hall has an interesting biographical account of John Grafton, the Quaker-preacher. There are other very readable papers, for the most part of Derbyshire origin. The number is well and sufficiently illustrated with engravings.

We have also received: *The New Quarterly Review*, *The Ladies' Companion and Magazine*, *Kingston's Magazine for Boys*, and the *Revue Germanique*.

## THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &amp;c.

## MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

AT NO RECORDED PERIOD OF MUSICAL HISTORY has England been able to exhibit an array of lyric talent at all approaching that of the present day. In the metropolis there is a positive superabundance of first-rate artists, and the cry is "still, they come." It seems as if managers are at times in a quandary how to keep their forces in healthy action, and hence we conjecture a reason why scraps of operas are so frequently apportioned to one and the same evening. Mindless, however, of this, the public patronise both houses to a surprising extent. During the past week the attractions have been significant. At Covent Garden the "last appearances" of Grisi have done much towards the demand for stalls; and although some of her impersonations may give a pale tinge to the "cast of thought," there is one that seems to bid the ruthless invader defiance. As the heroine of "Lucrezia Borgia" Grisi has always stood pre-eminent and alone. Often as we have heard the opera, and little as we esteem its dramatically untruthful yet tunable music, we forget the feeble conception of Donizetti in our admiration of this great artist. The impassioned energy of her action in the great scenes with *Genaro* and *Don Alfonso* is inspiring to the coldest observer, and when the mask is literally torn from her face—the hideous passions supposed to animate the soul of the daughter of the infamous Alexander VI. appearing—the effect is perfectly appalling. It is in parts of this kind that the peculiar genius of Grisi is seen to the best advantage. She sang on Thursday with her accustomed fire and energy throughout, and in all the well-known passages electrified the house as of old. The *Genaro* of Mario was an equally admirable performance, the pretty romanza "Di pescatore ignobile" (scene third in the prologue), was given with consummate taste. The recitative and interpolated aria, "Com'è soave quest'ora" (scene two, act two), may be regarded as a faultless specimen of vocalisation in the pure Italian school, where expression reaches the highest point of grace, without approaching the exaggeration which has gone far to make rant an almost essential element of modern singing. Perhaps a still greater feature in Mario's performance was the final duet with *Lucrezia*, wherein he refuses to take the antidote, and resolves to share the fate of his comrades. Throughout, Sig. Mario's was a masterly histrionic performance, worthy of the greatest actors. To the part of the *Duke*, Ronconi lent all the importance that pointed singing, and acting full of meaning, authority, and purpose, could ensure. Mlle. Didié undertook the part of *Orsini*, and most admirably did she acquit herself. She sang the brindisi with a sort of rollicking joviality that was quite infectious, and gained a tumultuous encore. The choral power of the Royal Italian Opera is always strikingly displayed in this work; the finale to the prologue, in which the Venetian noblemen insult and execrate the infamous Borgia, came out on Thursday with a vehemence and potency of which words can give but an inadequate notion. On the Tuesday following "Il Trovatore," with Grisi as *Leonora*, attracted more persons than the spacious building could hold.

Four performances of "Oberon" at Her Majesty's Theatre have brought everything connected with it into capital working order. The music gains wonderfully upon acquaintance. In our last notice of Weber's great work we conducted our readers up to a fairy chorus, and there left them. Act iii. displays the gardens of *Almanzor*, Emir of Tunis. *Sherasmin* and *Fatima* had not, as their master and mistress supposed, been lost in the storm, but had been rescued from the sea by a passing vessel, which carried them into Tunis, where they were sold as slaves to the Emir's gardener. *Fatima's* thoughts now turn to her native land, and she introduces the most pleasing air in the whole opera, known in English as "O Araby, dear Araby." The song is also full of genius and originality. It is divided into two movements, the first plaintive, the second cheerful. Some of the modulations are unexpected, but eminently beautiful; and with such a singer as Alboni, the applause that follows may be readily accounted for. A duet between her and her lover succeeds. The commencement by *Sherasmin* is lively, and has a comic vein; but when *Fatima* bewails her captivity, the air passes into the minor key of E, and becomes exquisitely tender. In the absence of the two slaves *Huon*, in a state of unconsciousness, is borne through the air and deposited in the garden by *Puck*. He presently awakes, and is soon found by his faithful squire. From *Fatima* he obtains news that *Reiza* has been presented to the Emir by the captain of a bark, who found her on a desert island. An expressive trio for soprano, contralto, and tenor ensues. This is written on the plan of the terzetto in "Der Freischütz," and is applicable to the purposes of social music. A cavatina is next given to *Reiza*, in which she mourns for the joys that are dead. This is a beautifully pathetic air in F minor. To add to her woes, *Almanzor* now seeks her presence, and urges his suit, but his advances are indignantly rejected. *Huon*, in the garb of a slave, works in the garden, and from the lattice of the harem picks up a bunch of token flowers. On a leaf is discovered an inscription, hinting at the gate in the myrtle grove. This he supposes to come from *Reiza*, but is soon undeceived by the appearance of *Roshana*, a late favourite of the Emir, who strives in vain to win

him. A grand scena and chorus of dancing girls and female slaves is introduced. In this there is something voluptuous so far as regards the syren attempts to vanquish the constancy of the knight, *Sir Huon*. *Almanzor* enters, followed by armed negroes. *Huon* is seized, and *Roshana* meditates a dark purpose upon *Almanzor*. Death is the immediate prospect both of *Huon* and *Roshana*; but *Reiza* rushes forth, and before execution can be done, the magic horn is heard, and *Almanzor* is rooted to the ground. A chorus of slaves now salutes the ear, and then a quartet by the four lovers, who rejoice at the magical effects of the horn. *Oberon* descends in clouds and takes his leave of the couple, who by their matchless constancy relieve him from the intolerable consequences of his inconsiderate oath. A grand march follows, and a chorus by the whole Court of Charlemagne brings the opera to a conclusion. Very few libretti come up to the standard of Mr. Planché's; the music and the words are well worthy each other. Four pieces have been added to the work in its original English form; these were selected from "Euryanthe" by Mr. Benedict, who also undertook the extremely delicate task of putting the original dialogue into befitting recitative. As before observed, the artistes are now so thoroughly up to their work, that "Oberon" may justly be regarded as one of the most important operas that has been produced for many years past.

The directors of the Crystal Palace are bent on creating sensations. On Tuesday the first brass band contest attracted a large assemblage of visitors. As part of this novel movement, nearly fifty complete bands were placed on platforms purposely erected in various parts of the grounds. Out of this number twelve were selected to give a taste of their dulcet strains in the Handel orchestra. By some, sacred music was chosen, while others preferred the din that accompanies the warrior. Hence there was an admixture of "Rule Britannia," "Hallelujah," "The Heavens are telling," "The Wedding March," and "God save the Queen." The association of these bands produced no very felicitous effect, seeing that there was much more noise than music, and more confusion than enjoyment. A prize of 40*l.* together with a silver cup for bandmaster and a champion contre bass in E flat, valued at thirty-five guineas, presented by Mr. Henry Distin, was awarded to Blackdyke band. To the Saltair band, 25*l.*; Cyfarthfa band, 15*l.*; Darlington band, 10*l.*; and the Dewsbury band, 5*l.* Nearly seven thousand persons were present to hear the music, and witness the ceremonies attendant on success. On Wednesday a similar proceeding took place, but the prizes on the second day were of less value than those of the first. Notwithstanding this, the competition was of an equally earnest kind as that of the first day.

A second concert, partaking largely of Russian music, was given at St. James's Hall on Friday evening, the 6th inst. At the head of this was Prince George Galitzin. The simple circumstance of a great musician in a person of such exalted rank induced many of the quidnunc family to pay a special visit to this temple of the muses on the occasion in question. We must nevertheless state a conviction that the great majority were drawn together from loftier motives. Prince Galitzin possesses in a high degree the faculty of a good composer and a highly-finished conductor. Standing with his face to the audience, his decision and energy revealed themselves in a most satisfactory manner, and the orchestra executed his fiat with as much promptitude as if it had been under the control of chiefs who have soared into the highest altitudes of fame. Although Prince Galitzin has been one of the unknown to England till within a few weeks past, the name glows in the pages of history by association with those of Goethe and Beethoven. In the programme there were both variety and abundance. A considerable portion of the music emanated from the pen of Prince Galitzin himself. Among other pieces worthy of mention were a well-devised "Pater Noster"; a duet for soprano and violin obligato; a romance for contralto with violoncello obligato; and two dance compositions. The versatility of the Prince's powers were strikingly manifest in these specimens. An air for tenor voice, and chorus for female voices, from Glinka's opera "Zhizne za Tsarya," and two choruses by Bortnianski, afforded an excellent idea of the operatic and sacred compositions which first sprang to existence in the land of the Muscovite. Mme. Sainton-Dolby and Miss Parepa were the principal vocalists. Miss Arabella Goddard imparted a pleasing tint to the programme by the performance of a mazurka from the opera before alluded to; and the band played the music selected with almost faultless precision. The Hall was better attended than at the first concert; still there were too many vacant places.

The fifth concert of the Opera series at the Crystal Palace was given on Friday, the 6th inst. Little scope is afforded to portray any particular lineament, as the latest offspring bore a very striking likeness to the elder branches of the family. Weber was represented by the orchestra in two overtures, "Oberon," and "The Jubilee;" and the French composer, Boieldieu, in the less ambitious prelude to his opera, "Pré aux Clercs." Some injudicious friends of Sig. Mongini "desired" him to place "La Donna mobile" in the programme



against his name. Whatever may be the acquirements of this popular tenor, either in a vocal or histrionic sense, certain it is that they are not seen to advantage in this selection, and it is a pity that he should be coaxed into an exhibition adverse to his interests. Mme. Borghini-Mamo's canzone, "Napolitana," which she introduced, early on her arrival in this country, at the Philharmonic Concerts, was the least hackneyed item in the bill. Sig. Ciampi chose for a solo piece the aria buffa from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and sustained part in the mirth-exciting trio from "Italiana," known to everybody under the title "Papatici." The other artists were Mme. Paez, Mlle. Vaneri, Mlle. Marie Brunetti, Sig. Belart, and Sig. Gassier.

On Monday evening the St. George's Choir inaugurated a series of concerts at the Hanover-square Rooms. This choir consists of about five-and-twenty persons, who direct their vocal energies chiefly to part-song singing. In order to escape the monotony which would arise from a succession of pieces similar in style and character, the executive provide themselves with soloists, so that a buffo song, ballad, or some antiquated ditty steps in as an agreeable reliever. The programme submitted on the opening night was sufficiently diversified to give the auditor a tolerably correct notion of the acquirements and capabilities of the choir for carrying out with a high hand the projects of the promoters. There are several good voices in it; but the sopranos are inclined to be noisy, and overpower other parts which are entitled to an equal share of breadth and volume with themselves. A preponderance of any one section of voices in a part song, unless for some special effect intended by the composer, is quite opposed to the received canon of this kind of concerted music, and therefore ought to be attended to in time. Mr. Elliot Galer sang the romance from "Lurline," "Sweet form," with so much taste and judgment, that a repetition of Wallace's beautiful melody ensued. A quartet for male voices, entitled "The Sailor's Song," and a glee, "Where art thou, beam of light," were among the best pieces submitted. Mr. Walter Newport officiated as conductor, and Mr. J. C. Benthin accompanied the solo music requiring the aid of the pianoforte.

Two large flags, ornamented with stripes and stars, were suspended during the whole of Monday over the celebrated music-hall in Regent-street. Being placed there by the Christy Minstrels, they caught both the public eye and a good trade wind. For some time past Mr. J. W. Raynor, the chief of this remarkable band, has announced an intention of doffing for ever the sable disguise, and of retiring from "the profession." His hour at length arrived, although his individual faculties for pleasing do not appear to have suffered any diminution, nor those of his band any decrease. It really seems that their renown is amarantine, their attractions unfading; for it matters not whether the hoarse winds wail, or the summer heat oppress, there is sure to be a throng who respond to their call—at least, it always has been so. Well, Monday was set apart for Mr. Raynor's farewell benefit. Among the list of patrons to two concerts were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, and several other individuals of elevated rank. The music for the morning as well as the evening performance—culled from the extensive, unique Christy repertoire—was well calculated to display the versatile talent of this "band of brothers." Those songs, however, which drew forth the sturdiest applause were the "Mocking Bird," "Hard Times," and "Toll the Bell." St. James's Hall was crowded on both occasions; and we have no doubt that Mr. Raynor's farewell card, in a financial as well as a musical sense, turned out a trump.

The first of a series of Balfé Concerts at the Surrey Gardens commenced on Wednesday evening. Nearly seven thousand persons attended it. The programme consisted chiefly of Mr. Balfé's own popular compositions. Mesdames Weiss, Laura Baxter, Miss Parepa, Mr. Perren, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, and a band of about thirty players were the attractions, not however omitting Mr. Balfé himself.

At the Hanover-square Rooms Miss Eleanor Ward gave an excellent concert on the same evening. The names of Miss Lascelles, Miss Parepa, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Santley, and other celebrities were scattered about the programme. Miss Ward played a fantasia composed by Mr. Benedict, and took part with Mr. Blagrove in Beethoven's sonata in G major for pianoforte and violin.

#### CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. .... St. James's Hall. Gluck's "Iphigenia in Tauris." 8.  
TUES. .... 17, Carlton House Terrace. Miss Chatterton's Matinée Musicale. 8.  
WED. .... St. James's Hall. Prince George Galitzin's Concert. 8.  
Hanover-square. Grand Evening Concert. 8.  
61, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square. Mr. Willing's Soliree Musicale. 8½.  
Surrey Gardens. Mr. Balfé's Grand Musical Festival.  
Royal Italian Opera. Grand Evening Concert.  
FRI. .... Exeter Hall. Mr. Martin's Prize Glee Concert. 8.  
St. James's Hall. Grand Vocal and Instrumental.  
SAT. .... Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

**TWO PERFORMANCES** are announced to take place in aid of the family of the late Robert Brough. A concert is to be given at St. James's Hall on the night of Friday the 20th, at which a large array of vocal and instrumental talent will assist. The prices are announced by advertisement. A dramatic entertainment will also take place on Wednesday, the 25th, at Drury Lane Theatre. Though late in the season we hope that the meritorious motive which prompt both these undertakings will ensure for them an overflowing measure of popular favour.

A festival is projected in aid of the Jullien Fund. The proprietors of the Surrey Gardens aid the movement by the gratuitous use of the Music Hall. Mr. Sims Reeves, and several other artists of influence and eminence, have already enrolled themselves among the benefactors. Tuesday,

the 31st of the present month, is the day at present named for the concert, and the music is to be selected chiefly from the repertoire of the late lamented maestro.

On Monday night Mlle. Delphine Fix made her appearance at the St. James's Theatre in M. V. Sardon's comedy "Les Pattes de Mouches." The reputation which Mlle. Fix has obtained in Paris as a graceful and clever actress was fully confirmed by the applause of her London audience.

At the Olympic on Monday night a version of "La Marquise de Carabas" was produced under the title of "Duchess or Nothing." Mr. Walter Gordon is the adapter, and he, with Mrs. Stirling, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Addison, acted the piece in a style which obtained and deserved applause.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Buckstone took his benefit at the Haymarket, when a crowded house attested the popularity of the actor and the manager. The bill included a comedietta, called "His Excellency," an adaptation, by Mr. Charles Mathews, of M. Scribe's *vaudeville*, "L'Ambassadeur." Mr. Falconer's comedy, "Does He Love Me," followed, and a *ballet divertissement* from the burlesque of "Electra." After this Mr. Buckstone delivered a humorous address, in the course of which he followed the now common custom of making a statement of his affairs, as if the audience were shareholders in his house, and he but the managing director. In this report he stated that "our last long season, which we brought to a close in July 1858, extended to one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight nights; that after a short recess for repairs we commenced the present season on the 7th of September in the same year, and have continued open ever since, this being its five hundred and sixtieth night. During this time we have produced some of the most popular comedies of the day—'The Contested Election' and 'The Overland Route,' by Tom Taylor; 'Everybody's Friend,' by Sterling Coyne; 'The Family Secret' and 'Does He Love Me?' by Mr. Falconer; all of whom are again at work for the Haymarket. Other comedies, by well-tried authors, have also been produced; and these, with many representations of the standard drama, of new and old farces, with Christmas Pantomimes, Easter pieces, and ballets, and all supported by an unrivalled company of performers, and received with approbation by you, have achieved that genuine success of which I hope I may be allowed to boast." Mr. Buckstone then volunteered an explanation of why a manager took a benefit: "The question has often been put to me, some saying, 'What do you mean by taking a benefit—isn't it your benefit every night?' I believe there are a few managers in town and country who would say, 'Decidedly not.' But a manager's benefit may be thus explained: He pays throughout the year large sums of money to his tradespeople, to his gas company, timber merchant, rope maker, draper, ironmonger, basket worker, upholsterer, cabinet maker, stationer, printer, modeller, tailor, milliner, dyer, hairdresser, and many other tradespeople that I cannot just now remember—though I shall recollect them when their bills come in. These tradespeople make the manager some return by patronising his night. Then there are his personal friends, to whom he occasionally gives an order or a private box; they think it but right and proper to be paying parties on such an occasion; then there are the manager's unknown friends amongst the public, and I am happy to see, by the attendance of to-night, that this manager numbers many such. They also flock on these occasions to prove their regard, and to hear what the manager has to say for himself. Sometimes members of the dramatic profession will show their unanimity by patronising a brother or a sister performer, and I feel much gratified by informing you that to-night a celebrated brother actor—attached to this theatre—has not only taken a box, but has paid for it handsomely. This combination secures a good house and a good sum for the manager's pocket. Then why should he refuse to take it? Who ever refuses to take money? I am sure you will believe me when I tell you in confidence, that from the politician to the player, it is an objection that I never knew insisted on." Bright promises for the future concluded Mr. Buckstone's address, and then a farce, with the very appropriate title "The Happiest Day of My Life."

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

##### RESTORATION OF CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.

**AT CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL**, one of the most interesting and individual, though not among the grandest or most sumptuous of English churches, restoration, as in most other national fabrics of the kind, has been more or less busy during the last twenty years. What, however, has hitherto been done has not been of a sweeping or wholesale kind, but has been effected gradually and often judiciously. A blocked-up window has been opened, a depressed roof raised to its original pitch; decayed or vanished tracery has been renewed; stained glass, of which the building was denuded during the Civil Wars, has been here and there introduced of a tolerable, if not any brilliant degree of merit. As the Dean and Chapter have no *domus fund*, the money for these works has been found by the public at large, chiefly in the neighbourhood, the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and county magnates contributing liberally. About eight months ago a more important work was commenced, the restoration of the interior of the choir, long earnestly desired, and to forward which the late Dean Chandler bequeathed 2000*l*. Including this sum, as much as 6000*l* has been *promised*, and upwards of 2000*l* received by the committee which is conducting the restoration. This amount, however, will by no means suffice to execute all that has been commenced, far less all that might be desired. Mr. Slater, the successor of the late regretted Mr. Carpenter, is the architect to whom the works have been confided; a good choice. Mr. Kitson of London is the contractor who is executing them.

Upon the whole the restoration promises to be a more wholesome and innocent one than such proceedings generally prove. Little or no authentic art, little valuable history will be lost; but, on the other

hand, much hideous and tawdry encumbrance got rid of. Very serious mutilation and even insecurity will be healed. The inconvenience and straitened accommodation of the old choir had long been a practical grievance, one of a kind to which the present Dean, Dr. Hook, would be keenly alive. Aesthetically the old chocolate-coloured stalls of painted and gilded oak, and the similarly decorated wainscot-work, and the paltry altar-screen of disguised oak, were absolute eye-sores. These things dated nominally from Tudor times, from Bishop Shurburne in Henry VIII's reign. But comparatively little of the debased work of Bishop Shurburne had survived the "new wainscoting" of 1731 and the "improvements" of 1829, both untoward eras for church restoration. The curious and possibly unique "singing gallery" over the altar-screen had been already removed at the latter date. Perhaps the only questionable act in the present proceedings is the removal of the organ-screen, built in 1477 by Bishop Arundel; which was, in fact, also an oratory (stone vaulted), once adorned with statues and frescoes, all demolished in 1642. It was an erection of unusual bulk for such a position, viz., the entrance from nave to choir, occupying the whole width of one bay under the central tower; was a decided obstruction; was of very poor late Perpendicular design; and as, on dissection it has proved, of very doubtful merit constructively; by its removal much sorely-needed space will be gained for the choir, and the necessity of trenching further on the Presbytery eastward will be spared,—always a detriment to the true character, the original significance, and beauty, we may add, of a cathedral. On taking it down every stone was duly marked, in order that the whole may be set up again in the north transept; where also it is proposed to place the organ, one originally built by Harris in 1677, but often enlarged since. We very much doubt, however, whether this re-construction of the screen will be found practicable, or, if practicable, desirable. The historic interest of the erection—almost its only one—has been at once and for ever lost by removal, and can never be regained. A local museum is the natural home for it now.

The works are already in a state of considerable forwardness. It is some months since the choir-fittings and the two screens were taken down, disclosing not only the imposing Norman piers and attached Early English vaulting-shafts under their pristine aspect—to us a novel one, disclosing, too, a striking perspective of the clustered columns and exquisite Early English work of the Presbytery—but also a most unexpected and less agreeable spectacle in numerous tokens of the cruel ravage inflicted upon the original massive piers when Bishop Shurburne's stalls were put up, and again when the wainscoting of 1731 was added. It is plain, on looking at this scene of havoc, that brutal irreverence for the art of our mediæval forefathers did not begin with our century, nor even with the Puritan soldiery. How is it that every architect,—and in almost every era of architecture the world has seen,—must sweep away or mutilate the work of his predecessors, before he does anything of his own; is, in short, so blunt of feeling and dead at heart to the eloquent appeal for conservation the artistic genius of a bygone age puts forth? Bishop Arundel's masons, Shurburne's carpenters, and the blind eighteenth century barbarians, ruthlessly dug holes in the old Norman masonry, and hacked off whatever was in the way of their trumpery operations, just as if they had been in a cavern. These chasms and fractures are now being made good again with Purbeck marble, Caen and Sussex stone, carved in the types of which the unmaimed details around supply examples. No instructed spectator will ever mistake these bits for the freer work of Norman masons; but they are infinitely better than unsightly gaps and scars in the fair body of the fabric. Nor was this the whole extent of the damage done by the old "Restorers." On clearing out the wood-work, &c., it was found that the lower part of the ashlar-work was gone of two of the great central Norman piers, of immense girth, which support the mighty burthen of the spire. Its place was supplied by wooden posts, or rather seemingly supplied, for of course they were useless to bear the thrust of any serious weight. This discovery entailed an amount of substantial repair which had not been anticipated. To make all secure, the Norman ashlar-work, already loose and threatening, above that already gone, of these two piers had to be removed to the height of perhaps thirty or forty feet, and will now be solidly replaced. For the safety of the workmen, if not of the fabric, it meanwhile became necessary to construct centreings under two of the tower arches, the northern and easternmost.

One undeniable improvement is the removal already effected of the uncouth wall of rubble and plaster between the choir and the north transept, which was erected in late Perpendicular times for the purpose of converting that transept into the parish church of St. Peter the Great, or "the subdeanery." As a substitute for the latter a new church, still incomplete, from the late Mr. Carpenter's excellent design, was built in Chichester by public subscription about twelve years ago.

The new stalls from Mr. Slater's design will assuredly be of a wholly different character from the last. Their execution is in the hands of Mr. Forsyth, a man of high reputation. They will probably be ready in another six months. The curious and beautiful *miserere*s from the stalls, genuine remnants of earlier ones than those of Bishop Shurburne, which even he had the taste (or economy) to retain, will again be respected. Along the easternmost bays of the choir, between the stalls and the presbytery, the chocolate-coloured wainscoting of 1731 used to stretch, reaching to the tops of the piers

and cutting into the arches, so as to make a close box as it were of the choir. In place of that detestable wainscoting there will be open iron-work of ornamental design, which is now being executed at Mr. Halstead's of Chichester. Let us hope it may prove successful. But, in the general way, modern iron-work is to mediæval as a stiff corpse to a living form. The reredos or altar-screen will be of mosaic, and the pavement before it of inlaid marbles. Of the western screen, which is to replace Bishop Arundel's oratory, we have heard little. We trust it will be rich in carving, and sufficiently substantive work to preserve the original distinct character of the choir—a building within a building—so necessary to the true expression and—Wyatt-like taste notwithstanding—to the true beauty of a mediæval cathedral.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE ART-UNION.

THE PRIZES hitherto selected for distribution by lottery in August next among the subscribers to this Art Union have for some time been exhibited in the central nave of the Crystal Palace. Those which fall under the head of "Art manufacture" are many of them truly covetable: the important and really noble examples of Minton's modern majolica—tazza, vase, dish, and jug; the ornamental works in porcelain and parian, by the same firm; the admirable copies of Etruscan vases, by the Messrs. Battam; the reproductions of Limoges enamels, by Copeland; the graceful and delicate ornamental glass of Mr. Apsley Pellatt; the ambitiously-wrought works in electro-silver and gilt—richly embossed and chased goblets, &c.—of Messrs. Elkington; above all, the very lovely enamelled vases, &c., in purple and gold, painted with exquisite finish from designs after Flaxman, of Messrs. Kerr and Binns, of Worcester. In sculpture, there are three or four desirable pieces of marble among the prizes: Mr. Munro's "Young Nurse"—one of his charming groups of children—a girl with an infant on her knees; Mr. Durham's small statue of a graceful female figure, her hand shading her eyes, called "Sunshine;" Mr. Calder Marshall's larger group in marble, "Maternal Affection;" Mr. F. M. Müller's life-size female bust, entitled "Evangeline." There are also several casts from well-known fine works of Mr. Munro and others. The pictures which as yet have been selected are few in number, about nine in all, and comprise a showy and clever piece of *genre* by Schlessinger, the Flemish painter, of the "High Life below Stairs" class of subject; a landscape by the younger Stanfield; a vigorous animal piece by Ansdell, carefully finished; French cabinet pictures by Chavet and Roche; fruit-pieces by Grönland and Stuart. All these pictures have technical merit. But we put it to the committee whether, professing as they do to lead "though not to coerce" the public taste, it would not be more in keeping with this professed purpose to select pictures which have some *mental* aim, as well as some *technic* excellence? The lists for this year's subscriptions will be closed, we may mention, at the end of this month (July.)

ON Tuesday and Wednesday last, the 10th and 11th inst., Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson sold a large and important collection of engravings, including fine examples, often in choice states, of A. Dürer, Marc Antonio, Rembrandt, Bonasone, Morghen, and, among the English masters, of Strange and Woollett. Next week we hope to give the prices realised by the more important items.

We are glad to hear, from the best authority, that of the architects themselves, that the new works at Arundel Castle are "not to be in the Perpendicular style." "The original sketches," writes Mr. Goldie, "made some five years ago, were in that style, it being the impression that it adapted itself best to modern requirements, and would harmonise best with the *soi-disant* 'Gothic' of the rest of the modern castle. Those ideas have now, however, given way to juster views. People have begun to learn that as much light and air—probably more—may be admitted through a window of pure Gothic form as one of a debased character; and it has been conceded that, because a portion of a building is bad, it is not a matter of obligation that any additions should be bad to be in keeping. Save the crypt, which was a necessity, in order to raise the floor of the chapel above to the level of the *piano nobile* of the rest of the castle, and which is Norman in character, as being perhaps better adapted to its enforced want of internal elevation, its object of funeral services, and the fact that the whole basement story of the castle is in a kind of Norman, the whole of the new work, the chapel with its ante-chapel, the great gateway, and state staircase are being carried out in simple *Geometric Gothic*,"—which means Early Decorated we presume. Still more do we rejoice to be assured that there has been no "wilful destruction of the old portion of the walls." "Not only our own feeling," writes Mr. Goldie, "but the special instructions of the Duke of Norfolk, would prevent such a vandalism. Not a stone has been removed save in the chalk 'backing' at one irregular angle in the old 'enceinte,' which we were compelled to cut away for a few feet to enable us to get the required extent for the new chapel."

A correspondent tells us that we were only too lenient in our last to Barry's design for the National Gallery; that we "neglected to point out what, instead of improvement, would have been increased inconvenience. The raising the building on an external basement beneath the lower floor, and also increasing the height of the latter, would have been attended with the serious disadvantage of rendering the ascent to the exhibition-rooms or gallery proper as wearily toilsome as it used to be at Somerset House." Again, of setting the façade further back, "what is the inevitable consequence on such a cramped-up site? nothing more nor less than the curtailment of space within, which is complained of as being insufficient." In Barry's design, looked at from the merely artistic point of view, our correspondent points out "some very palpable inconsistencies, not to call them downright absurdities. While the upper or gallery floor is decorated or masked by a range of unusually large and pretentiously decked-out niches which are untenanted by statues, on the summit of the 'elevation,' are perched, not statues, but mere statuettes, they being not at all higher than the balusters of the balustrade on which they are placed, and, therefore, would be only just discernible."



SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

On the Geographical Distribution of Plants in Asia Minor and Armenia. By M. P. TCHATCHER.

AS AMONG the different sciences most connected with geography no one seems to offer more affinity with it than researches on the distribution of animal and vegetable life upon the surface of our globe, I hope I am not transgressing the limits of the Geographical Section, presided over on this occasion by my friend Sir Roderick Murchison, if I ask his permission to submit some general results of the explorations relating to botanical geography made in Asia Minor and Armenia—countries which I have now explored for near twelve years in reference to most of the physical sciences, but particularly in respect to geography, climatology, geology, and botany. I need hardly add, that I have no pretension to trespass upon your time by a detailed enumeration of the vegetable riches of those countries. Such a task would be not only inconsistent with the limits of a notice like this, but ought to be submitted to botanists only, to whom I hope in the course of a few weeks to be able to present an extensive work in two volumes, which I am publishing in Paris, under the title "Éléments d'une Flore de l'Asie mineure, de l'Arménie et de l'Archipel grec." All that I now pretend to offer is a sketch of the very curious geographical distribution of the vegetation in those classic yet little known countries. In order to circumscribe as much as possible the large field of my long and persevering explorations, I will confine them to the most remarkable tracts of Asia Minor and Armenia only; and in consequence I select for this inquiry the following extensive mountains situated on the opposite points of the Anatolian peninsula, viz.: Mount Olympus in Bithynia, the Bulgardagh in Cilicia, Mount Argæus and Mount Ali in Cappadocia, and the Ararat in Armenia. But previously to the considerations of their flora, I submit to you an account of those mountainous tracts, many of which are hardly known even by name to the mass of the public. I will, therefore, recapitulate in the following table their astronomical position, their altitude, the approximated circumference of their basis, and their greatest extension in length and breadth.

	Bulgardagh.	Olympus.	Argæus.	Ali.	Ararat.
Latitude .....	37° 10'—38° 5'	39° 40'—40° 4'	38° 15'—38° 43'	38° 45'	39° 25'—39° 59'
Altitude, culminating point	11,297 feet (French).	5663 feet.	11,318 feet.	5565 ft.	18,948 feet.
Circumference of the basis	300 miles (*).	150 miles.	120 miles.	4 miles.	150 miles.
Length .....	154 m. from N.N.E. to S.S.W.	75 m. from N.N.W. to S.S.E.	60 m. from N. to S.		64 m. from S.E. to N.W.
Breadth .....	60 miles.	45 miles.	40 miles.		40 miles.

\* 1 mile=1760 yards.

Having thus given a sufficiently clear idea of the relative position and topographical conditions of the five mountainous tracts, I will advert to the most prominent botanical features which characterise and distinguish each of them.

1. If we consider the *absolute* number of families, genera, and species, the first place belongs to Mount Olympus in respect to the amount of families and genera, and to the Bulgardagh in the respect to amount of species; but if we appreciate the richness of families, genera, and species not in an absolute way, but in proportion to the surface of the masses which they inhabit, the smallest of all the five mountains, viz., Mount Ali, appears to be the richest of all, whilst Mount Argæus, and particularly Mount Ararat, present themselves as the poorest; for the Mount Ali, not extending more than four miles in circumference, and being only 5565 feet high, possesses not less than thirty families, eighty genera, and 135 species of plants; whereas the stupendous bulk of Mount Ararat, with a circumference about forty times larger and a height more than three times greater than those of Mount Ali, possesses a less number of families and almost exactly the same number of genera and species as the Mount Ali, viz., twenty-nine families, eighty genera, and 138 species. And yet the latitude of Mount Ararat is more than a degree more southerly than that of Mount Ali, so that the whole difference so enormously unfavourable to Mount Ararat seems particularly to depend on its more *eastern* longitude—a phenomenon which constitutes, perhaps, the most striking example known of the influence of geographical positions in a longitudinal sense.

2. When we consider the species which compose the flora of the five mountains under the general point of view of their geographical extension, they may be divided in four classes: (a) species which the five mountains possess in common with other parts of Asia Minor, but which are not known beyond the Anatolian peninsula, and therefore can be called *Anatolian species*; (b) those which the five mountains possess in common with Europe, and which may be called *European species*; (c) those which the five mountains possess in common with the Caucasian provinces only, the Crimea, Greece, and Roumelia, but not with Europe, and these we may call *Caucasian species*; (d) those which are peculiar to one or to all of the five mountains and have not been found elsewhere, not even in any other part of Asia Minor, and which therefore are truly *local species*. Considered under these points of view, the large Cilician chain of the Bulgardagh distinguishes itself from the other five mountains by a most prominent character of individuality, for almost the *half* of its vegetation is composed of either *Anatolian species* or of such plants as exclusively belong to it; a *fourth* part only of its vegetation being represented by European species, and the other fourth part by Caucasian forms. But what renders the Bulgardagh more particularly remarkable is the enormous proportion of species belonging exclusively to this mountain, for no less than one-fourth of the whole amount of its vegetation is composed of species which have never been found elsewhere, either in Asia Minor or any other country. Now, as far as I know, it is the first and only example in the

world of such an isolation, for nowhere is there a known spot of 300 miles only in circumference which can claim as *exclusively* belonging to it the *fourth* part of the whole amount of the vegetation it contains. If from the Bulgardagh we proceed to the other four mountains, in order to examine their plants under the four points of view which we have applied to the vegetation of the Bulgardagh, we are struck by the rapidity with which these four mountains lose their character of individuality, and that precisely in the proportion of their distance from the Bulgardagh. The more we advance from this last to the east or to the west, the more we see the number either of Anatolian or exclusively *local* species decrease (as much in the absolute as *relative* sense), and the more the relative number of European or Caucasian species increase. The consequence of this is, that on the two extreme points at east and west of the Bulgardagh, viz. on Mount Olympus and on Mount Ararat, the local types are obliterated to such a degree, that on Mount Ararat the European forms constitute a *third* part of the whole vegetation of the mountain, and on Olympus they constitute *two-thirds* of its flora.

3. Among the species which inhabit Olympus, Bulgardagh, Argæus, Ali, and Ararat, there is not a *single* species common to all the five mountains, and I am inclined to think that very few are common even to *three* of those mountains; for I was not able to ascertain more than sixteen species which are in this predicament—a number which must certainly appear insignificant if compared with the whole amount of species which inhabit the five mountains, and which are no less than 2123. The individuality of these five mountains is such that the number of species common to *two* of them is extremely small. Thus, for instance, whilst Mount Ali is distant from Mount Argæus about six miles only, these two mountains have only five species in common; it is only the *fiftieth* part of the whole amount of the species inhabiting the two mountains, viz., 282. In the same way the Bulgardagh is distant from the Argæus 160 miles, the altitude of both is nearly the same, and the latitude offers only a difference of one degree; and still no more than 36 species are common to them, this being only the *twenty-seventh* part of the whole amount of their vegetation, which consists of 982 species. Between Mount Olympus and Mount Ali the proportion is only as 1 to 280. In a word, if we take the average of this kind of proportion between the five mountains, it may be represented by the insignificant number of 81, 7; or, in other words, of the whole amount of the flora of the five mountains, in every eighty-one species there is one species only common to *two*, and no one common to all the five mountains. A most striking phenomenon when we consider that the maximum of distance between those five mountains is only 1500 miles, for that is the distance between Olympus and Ararat; it is about the distance between Paris and Dantzic. Now, the maximum of the latitudinal differences, namely, that between Olympus and Bulgardagh, is only a little more than two degrees; it is just the difference between the latitude of Paris and that of Antwerp. It becomes, consequently, conspicuous that the curious phenomenon of the extraordinary localisation of types which the five mountains of Asia Minor offer is not to be explained either by their distances from each other, or by the differences of latitude or altitudes, and I may add, neither by the chemical composition of their soil, because Argæus, Ali, and Ararat bear in this respect the greatest mineralogical and geological likeness, being equally composed of very similar trachytic rocks. The only way to attempt an elucidation of this mysterious phenomenon would be by applying the very ingenious theory recently developed by my learned friend, Alphonse de Candolle, the worthy son of the famous Genevese reformer of modern botany. In his excellent work, "Géographie botanique raisonnée," the author thinks that the remarkable localisation of certain vegetable types cannot be accounted for, except by *geological considerations*; and in consequence he admits that the successive changes which the earth's crust has undergone either by emersion or immersion of continents and islands, or by raising and crumbling down of mountains, must have exercised the greatest influence upon the geographical distribution of the vegetable kingdom; for many types might have been checked in their geographical expansion and have become local in consequence of the isolation of certain tracts, whilst many others limited to regions which were isolated became more extensive in consequence of the development of new communications. This ingenious geological theory, by which Alphonse de Candolle has enriched botanical geography, is an additional proof of the intimate connection between all branches of natural philosophy, and I hope that in the geological part of my work on Asia Minor I shall be able to add new arguments in favour of this assertion. This will be the more satisfactory to me, as it may give me the opportunity of being a contributor at some future meeting of the British Association at the Geological Section, which has been often under the direction of our present president, who has more than once given evidences of the eternal alliance between geography, geology, zoology, and botany. In mentioning the intimate affinity between those physical sciences, allow me to give you another specimen of it precisely in reference to geography. If you admit the strong intimacy between geography and the researches on the distribution of animal and vegetable life upon the surface of our globe, you must necessarily accept meteorology as one of your most useful allies, for she is the basis of zoological and botanical geography. Our present knowledge of the climate of the Anatolian peninsula is yet very imperfect, for it is chiefly founded on the observations made on five different points where I attempted to establish meteorological stations, which I had the satisfaction to see in action during five years, in consequence of the zealous co-operation of my eastern friends, among whom I am happy to mention two British consuls, viz., Mr. Suter, consul at Kaisaria (presently consul at Larissa), and the late Mr. Clapperton, consul at Tarsus, who were supplied by me with all the necessary instructions, and with excellent instruments which I brought them from Paris. The results of all those valuable labours, combined with my personal observations, have been carefully reduced and published in the second volume of my "Asia Minor," where I have attempted to indicate the countries of that region to which the consequences of those observations can be reasonably extended, and those which exclude this kind of assimilation. The tracts, however, which lay beyond this application of my meteorological observations, are still very extensive;

yet with the assistance of geographical botany we may fill up in some degree the empty spaces which her sister science—meteorology—has left in Asia Minor.

The following examples may serve to show the successfulness of an attempt of this kind:

Many mountains in Asia Minor, and among others the Argæus, are deprived of arborescent vegetation at altitudes up to which it generally ranges in Europe. On the other side the inferior limit of perpetual snow is generally higher in Asia Minor than in Europe. Now, many observations prove the great sheltering power which the snow-cover has upon vegetation; and recently Captain Rozet has performed in the neighbourhood of Paris some very interesting experiments, which demonstrate that a thin snow stratum only of 16 inches (0m. 5) is sufficient to conserve to the surface of the ground a temperature of 40 Fahr. (+4° centigr.) when the temperature of the air is at 20° Fahr. (−6° centigr.). In consequence, the relative scarcity of snow, so very conspicuous on the Anatolian mountains, may be considered as the cause of the want of arborescent vegetation, which the direct and unattenuated influence of the winter cold kills, most probably at the first opening of the plant. But scarcity of snow supposes a want of a sufficient quantity of aqueous vapours in the atmosphere; so that the absence of arborescent vegetation on the mountains of Asia Minor would lead us to admit for them a higher degree of dryness of the air than that in Europe at similar altitudes. This supposition is strongly corroborated by considerations which are suggested by other plants. So, for instance, the birch tree (*Betula alba*, L.) is perfectly unknown on all the mountains of western and central Asia Minor, and appears only on those of Armenia and the Caucasus, where it ascends to the considerable height of 7300 feet. According to Alph. de Candolle, the absence of this tree in certain parts of Europe is caused by a too great dryness of the air. A similar conclusion is to be drawn from the rarity of the *Abies excelsa* on the mountains of Asia Minor, and the unusual altitude to which the grape (*Vitis vinifera*) ascends in different parts of it, namely, in Cappadocia and Cilicia. Now, the *Abies excelsa*, which covers all the mountains of Switzerland and central Germany, does not, according to De Candolle, support a very high degree of cold, like that of northern Russia and Norway, nor too great atmospheric dryness. As the first of these conditions does not exist in Asia Minor, we must necessarily admit the second, in order to account for the rarity of this tree in that country. In regard to the grape, we are conducted precisely to the same conclusions. I have seen the grape in numerous places of Cilicia and Cappadocia, cultivated at an altitude of more than 3078 feet; and in the villages of Kizildagh (Cilicia) and Malagöeb (Cappadocia) it ascends to the enormous height of 5755 and 5877 feet. In Europe the maximum of altitude attained by the grape is 3693 feet, namely, in the French department of the Hautes Alpes; in all the other parts of Europe it never rises beyond 3000 feet. This striking difference between Asia Minor and Europe cannot be accounted for by the difference of latitudes; for, if Kizildagh and Malagöeb are situated under the 37° and 38°, the department of the Hautes Alpes is under 44°; the differences of the latitudes are by no way proportionate to the differences of the altitudes attained by the grape—a fact which the following calculation seems to determine. About 600 feet of altitude correspond to a diminution of one degree of temperature, and the same result is obtained by ascending two degrees of latitude, so that there is a loss of one degree of temperature by ascending either vertically about 600 feet, or horizontally two degrees of latitude. In consequence the latitude of Kizildagh and Malagöeb give them over that of the French department an advantage of 3½ degrees of temperature; but they lose 4 degrees of temperature on account of their superior altitude: so that, according to the proportions, the difference between the altitude attained by the grape at Kizildagh and Malagöeb and that of the Hautes Alpes ought to be rather in favour of those last; whereas, in fact, it is 2184 feet in favour of the Anatolian tracts. It becomes then evident that the enormous difference between Europe and Asia Minor in reference to the altitudes attained by the grape cannot be caused by the differences of the respective latitudes, and must be sought otherwise. Now it results from the laborious researches of Alph. de Candolle that, independently of the required quantity of the mean annual and summer temperature, the success of the culture of the grape is particularly dependent on the absence of rain during the time of blooming and ripening of the fruit. It is during the months of May, September, and October, according to that eminent botanist, that condition is of great importance; and he thinks that the deficiency of good vineyards in America is to be explained by the absence of that condition, though all the other conditions are there present. There cannot, consequently, be any doubt that the remarkable height to which the grape ascends in Asia Minor proves the great atmospheric dryness of all the parts of the country where the above-mentioned phenomenon is observable.

After having by means of the geography of plants ascertained the dryness of air and the existence of very hot summers in the central parts of Asia Minor, we may equally arrive by the same influences at quite opposite results in reference to the littoral regions of the Anatolian peninsula. These results are furnished by the four following plants—the dwarf palm (*Chamaerops humilis*), the date tree (*Phoenix dactylifera*), the *Agave Americana*, and the *Cactus opuntia* (vulgarly called prickly pear). The almost entire want on the shores of Asia Minor of the dwarf palm is to be noted. This plant is very common at Barcelona, Cagliari, Nice, Corfu, and the whole of Sicily, but is wanting at Rome, Pisa, Naples, Athens, Lisbon, and Marseilles, thus proving that it is not excluded from the shores of Asia Minor by want of heat—for there the summers are as hot, and the winters as mild, as those of Corfu and Sicily—but rather by too much humidity, the same cause which prevents the growth of this vegetable at Lisbon, Marseilles, and Naples, all of which places are by no way deficient in the degree of temperature which the dwarf palm requires. This supposition becomes almost a certainty in reference to the date-tree, which is extremely rare on the southern and western shores of Asia Minor, and which, even where it occurs, never ripens its fruits; whereas, almost under the same latitudes, at Gibraltar, Tunis, Nice, and on the shores of Valentia and Murcia in Spain, date-trees are very successfully cultivated, and even in several of the above-mentioned localities furnish perfectly ripe

fruits. Now this difference cannot be accounted for by the want of heat on the Anatolian shores; for at Tarsus, for example, where the date-tree cannot be successfully cultivated, the mean winter temperature never descends below 55° or 58° Fahr. (12° or 14° centigr.), the annual mean temperature is superior to that of Gibraltar, Murcia, Valencia, and Tunis, where the date-tree affords ripe fruit. But at Tarsus and in many littoral regions of Asia Minor the atmosphere is so impregnated with aqueous vapours, that scarcely a month of the year is without showers or rain; whereas on the shores of Murcia the air is so dry that, according to Mr. Willkam, a year or even two pass without persistent rain—a fact which in Spain has obtained for this part of the kingdom the flattering surname of “El reino serenissimo,” whilst the mountains of Cabo di Gata are styled “Montagnes di sol y ayra.” There is consequently no doubt that the true cause which almost excludes from the shores of Asia Minor the date-tree is the great humidity of the air. Similar reasons are most probably to be accounted for by the extreme rarity in Asia Minor of the *Agave Americana* (vulgarly and incorrectly called *Aloes*), and the *Cactus opuntia* (prickly pear), which both, under almost the same latitude, are very common in Spain, Italy, Sicily, and Greece, where the prickly pear serves for the construction of hedges—a most useful practice very much employed in all warm countries of the East (Syria, Egypt, &c.), and which certainly would equally have been adopted in Asia Minor if the culture of the plant suited the climate.

The few examples I have quoted are sufficient to convey some idea of the immense variety of conditions of animal and vegetable life in the Anatolian peninsula. This reason explains the extraordinary richness of its vegetation—a richness which is perhaps without parallel, as I hope to be able to prove when I shall have published the complete flora of these miraculous countries. At present I cannot further expatiate upon this subject, though it would be perhaps of some interest to you to know that my flora of Asia Minor, Armenia, and the Greek Archipelago contains about 7000 species, a number which is superior to the whole amount of the vegetable kingdom known by the great Linnæus (whose *Species Plantarum* contains about 6000 species), and not very much under the number which represents the whole amount of the European flora, including even Greece and Turkey in Europe, or 9000 species. Now, if we compare separately several countries of Europe and of America, of almost the same extent as that of the space included in my flora, we are struck with the overwhelming superiority of Asia Minor. Germany, including the French province of Alsace and the whole of Switzerland, contains, according to Mr. Kaeh, 2840 species; the United States of America, according to Mr. Beck, 2125; France, including Corsica, according to Mr. Duby, 3614; and the immense Russian empire, including Siberia, and about two hundred times as large as Asia Minor, no more than 6366 species, according to Mr. Ledebour.

When we consider the matchless favour with which Providence has concentrated all her gifts in a single country, uniting the most ancient annals of history, the most splendid records of glory, civilisation, liberty, and science, and the most various conditions of human life, we unwillingly shudder at the idea that the country which the Almighty Creator seems to have destined to represent the masterpiece of his works should be chosen to become a monument of desolation, oppression, and barbarity. The melancholy feeling which is suggested by this consideration assumes so much more intensity, as recent events have proved the perfect uselessness of all the exertions which have been made to open to this unfortunate country a more consoling prospect. If the last crusade carried on in the name of civilisation did not get the expected result—if the most solemn promises of the oppressor did not profit the oppressed, in spite of all the guarantees which mighty and enlightened states gave to the peoples whom they declared to be the object of their sympathies—from what new exertions, either of peace or of war, have we to expect the fulfilment of the long and fruitless wishes of Christendom and humanity? Let us hope, at least, that diplomacy may perhaps get us what war was unable to obtain; let us admit that our country, so rich in every kind of invention, may at least find out some means to settle the inextricable Oriental question. At all events, if the new theory of universal suffrage, which seems to be rather in favour on the Continent, and which, for my part, I consider as a doubtful and dangerous ally of liberty and order, is ever applied to the Christian population of Turkey, the result of the voting will certainly not be favourable to the imperial heir of the Prophet.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL ITEMS.

**DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT MOAT.**—The *Manchester Examiner and Times* says: “During the excavations which are now being made for the foundation of the new Midland Hotel in Wellington-street, Leeds, the workmen the other day came upon part of the old moat which formerly surrounded Leeds Castle. This was in the shape of a large ditch, at the south-western corner of the site, about eighteen feet below the level of Wellington-street, and also below the level of the bed of the adjoining river, the Aire. This ditch has undoubtedly skirted that part of Leeds now known as Quebec and Boar Lane, for a few years ago a continuation of the moat was found by some workmen whilst digging for the foundations of Messrs. Kendell and Co.’s upholsterers’ place, West Bar, a site some fifty yards east of that now discovered. Leeds old castle stood near the site of the building now known as the Scarbro’ Hotel, its grounds undoubtedly stretching down to the river, and was in the fourteenth century under the charge of the celebrated William of Wykeham who was also surveyor and keeper of the castles of Windsor, Dover, and Hadleigh.”

**THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.**—The screw steamship *Himalaya*, Captain Secombe, left Plymouth Sound on Saturday morning with the Astronomer Royal and party. Professor Airey’s staff consists of about sixty persons; on arriving at Bilbao he will take the chief portion a distance of 160 miles, to secure a clear atmosphere and a cloudless sky. The rest will proceed to Santander. The eclipse will take place on Wednesday, the 18th.



# THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

## And Trade Register.

### SITUATIONS OFFERED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are charged 3s. 6d. each if not exceeding 50 words in length.

**TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with the various branches of the above business.—Apply to Mr. HILLIER, 7, Manchester-terrace, Kilburn.

**TO STATIONERS' and BOOKSELLERS' ASSISTANTS.**—WANTED, a young man, as SHOP-MAN. One having a knowledge of the printing would be preferred. Out-door.—Apply, stating salary and references, to Mr. W. SHEDRAKE, Market-house, Aldershot.

**LITHO. PRINTER.**—WANTED, a Lithographic Printer, and to canvas for printing; one who knows letter-press preferred; any young man just out of his time.—Address "A. B.," care of Mr. Simpson, Bookseller, Brighton.

**TO BOOKBINDERS.**—WANTED, immediately, a good WORKMAN, to forward and finish; he must also understand machine-ruling. Situation a permanent one to a steady industrious man.—Apply, by letter prepaid, to Mr. T. CHAPMAN BROWNE, Bible and Crown, Leicester.

### SITUATIONS WANTED.

**ADVERTISEMENTS** for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are received at 2s. 6d. each if not exceeding 50 words in length.

**TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.**—WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has been eight years in a West-end house. Would undertake the management of a business.—"S. J.," 66, Connaught-terrace, W.

**A PRINTER'S READER,** a young man, of considerable practical experience, is open to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address "G. B. C.," 7, Little Winchester-street, London-wall, E.C.

**TO MASTER PRINTERS.**—A Situation WANTED, by a steady young man, practically acquainted with jobbing. Town or country. Good references.—Address "A. Z.," 2, Essex-street, Cambridge-road, Mile-end.

**TO PRINTERS, Stationers, and Account-Book Manufacturers.**—A TRAVELLER, having a connection, would be happy to treat with some house.—"B. C.," 60, Queen's-road, Norland-square, Notting-hill, W.

**TO PRINTERS, Publishers, Railway Companies, &c.**—WANTED, a Practical Printer, thoroughly understanding general work and stereotyping-plate repairing, constant EMPLOYMENT. At Messrs. Wertheimer and Co.'s 20 years.—Address "Y. Z.," No. 7, Hanover-street, Long-acre, W.C.

**TO STEAM MACHINE PRINTERS.**—WANTED, by a steady young man a permanent SITUATION in a machine room. Can have 15 years' good character from his present employer. Satisfactory reasons for his leaving can be given. Address, "A. B.," 28, Barnett-street, Turner-street, Commercial-road, E.

**TO STATIONERS and ESTATE AGENTS.**—A highly respectable person, of 30 years' experience, in valuations, getting up, particularising, and conducting sales, having just left the management of a West-end office, is desirous of entering into a similar occupation. The highest testimonials as to ability and confidence can be given. Direct, "E. S.," Belmont House, Caroline-place, Haverstock-road.

**A STATIONERS' ASSISTANT,** of about twelve years' experience in the paper trade, with which he is fully conversant, would be happy to meet with a firm in need of his services. Has travelled in the country two years. Could be disengaged on reasonable notice. Good references.—Apply to "A. B. C.," Mr. Hill's, Stationer, Gray's Inn-road.

**TO PRINTERS and STEREOTYPERS.**—A man, fully competent to undertake both branches of stereotyping by Manning's patent process, wishes for a SITUATION in London. He served his apprenticeship with the patentee. Specimens can be shown, and satisfactory references given.—Address "Y. Z.," 23, Bennett-street, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road.

### BUSINESSES, PREMISES, &c.

**BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.**—WANTED TO PURCHASE, a small remunerative BUSINESS, in London or the country. Apply to Mr. JONAS B. KEEKE, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers' Business Transfer Agent, Partnership Negotiator, and Stock Valuer, 1, Scott's-yard, Bush-lane, Cannon-street. N.B. No charge made for advice or assistance unless business completed.

**STATIONER'S and BOOKSELLER'S BUSINESS.**—In one of the most improving towns in England to be DISPOSED OF. For particulars apply to Messrs. WILLIAMS and Co., 85, West Smithfield.

**TO STATIONERS.**—To be DISPOSED OF, the BUSINESS of a MANUFACTURING STATIONER, in a good position in the city, with an old-established wholesale connection. Profits large, and to be purchased under very advantageous circumstances. 7000. required.—Address "J. B. H.," 33, Ludgate-street.

**A STATIONERY and FANCY BUSINESS** for DISPOSAL in a leading thoroughfare. Has been established some years, and is capable of being considerably increased. Satisfactory reasons given for the owner's disposing of it. Coming-in for stock, fixtures, and goodwill, about 1500. For further particulars apply at No. 23, Coles-terrace, Barnsbury-road, Islington.

**A FANCY STATIONER'S and BERLIN WOOL BUSINESS** at Brighton. Plate-glass front, fixtures, business, and part of the furniture, 1100. Rent let off.—Apply to Mr. MILLS, 36, Newington-causeway.

**TO PRINTERS and others.**—An old-established PRINTING BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF (in consequence of the death of the proprietor), in the best part of Liverpool. Has a good connection, and every facility for increasing the same. 7, Elizabeth-street, Pembroke-place, Liverpool.

**TO PRINTERS and others.**—To be DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, the BUSINESS and PLANT of an old established and extensive JOBBING PRINTING OFFICE, situate at the east end of London. The stock is most complete, with steam engine and machinery, so that the book trade could be added at a trifling outlay. The premises are very convenient, and held on most advantageous terms. Purchase money about 15000, a portion of which can remain on security. Or a partnership can be arranged. For particulars apply to W. LEWIS and SON, printers' appraisers and auctioneers, 21, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MESSRS. FIGGINS** hasten to inform their friends that the most valuable part of their plant in the old foundry is not in the least injured by the fire. The BUSINESS will PROCEED as USUAL, but they may have occasionally to seek the kind indulgence of their friends until the matrices, in use on the night of the fire are restored.

**TO PRINTERS.**—For SALE, a high-class four-feeder vertical MACHINE, by Applegate, London—takes a sheet 46 by 36; a ditto horizontal four-feeder, by Dryden—takes a sheet the largest size printed; a two-feeder, by Napier, perfecting—takes the largest size; a double demy, by Dryden; a ditto, by Napier; numerous platens and single cylinders; also steam engines and boilers, various sizes.—W. CLUNES and Co., 37, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C., printers' agents and dealers in machinery.

THE publications of the week include few books of mark. Mr. Frichard's *Mutinies in Rajpootana*, a new novel by Sir A. H. Elton, and a new contribution by Mr. P. A. Smith to the educational literature of the Bar are among the more noticeable publications of the week, to which may be added a new edition of Dr. Tulloch's *Leaders of the Reformation*. In the way of announcements there is little to record beyond a promised collection of the late Mr. Henry Drummond's speeches and miscellaneous writings, to be edited by Lord Lovaine, M.P.

The following is our usual weekly list of new publications:

By the Messrs. *Butterworth*.—Mr. P. A. Smith's *History of Education for the English Bar*.

By Messrs. *Hurst and Blackett*.—Bond and Free, by the Author of "Caste."

By Mr. H. Lea.—Tallis's *Topographical Dictionary of England and Wales*.

By Messrs. *Sampson Low and Son*.—Jacob Abbott's *History of Genghis Khan*.

By Messrs. *Macmillan and Co.*—The Rev. J. L. Davies's *Work of Christ*: sermons preached at Christ Church, Marylebone. Dr. Sloman's *Claims of Leibnitz to the Invention of the Differential Calculus*. Dr. Vaughan's *Epiphany, Lent, and Easter*.

By the Messrs. *Masters*.—Rev. J. Baines's *Twenty Sermons preached in St. John's Chapel, Haverstock Hill*. The Rev. J. H. B. Mountain's *Sermons for the Seasons*.

By Mr. T. C. Newby.—Mrs. Agar's *From Eve till Morn in Europe. Married or Not Married*, a novel, by Augusta Huntingdon.

By Messrs. *J. H. and J. Parker*.—Footprints on the Sands of Time. Biographies for young people.

By Messrs. *J. W. Parker and Sons*.—Mr. I. T. Prichard's *Mutinies in Rajpootana*.

By the Messrs. *Rivington*.—The Rev. J. W. Water's *Sea-Board and the Down*; or, *My Country Parish in the South*.

By Messrs. *Robson and Henry*.—Lieutenant John Blackmore's *London by Moonlight Mission*; an account of Midnight Cruises in the streets of London.

By Messrs. *Saunders, Otley, and Co.*—Italian Lyrics and other Poems.

By Messrs. *Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.*—*History of the Forest and Chase of Sutton Coldfield*.

By Messrs. *Smith, Elder, and Co.*—Sir A. H. Elton's *Herbert Chauncey*.

By Mr. E. Stamford.—The Rev. E. Venables' *Guide to the Isle of Wight*.

By Mr. Charles Westerton.—Mrs. Le Fann's *Life of the Rev. C. E. H. Orpen*.

Among new editions, we note the following: A 2nd of the Rev. G. Arden's *Breviates from Holy Scriptures for use by the Bed of Sickness* (J. H. and J. Parker), a 6th of Mr. W. Gilbert's *Logic for the Million* (Longmans), a 2nd of Macqueen's *Practical Treatise on the Law of Marriage, &c.* (W. Maxwell), the Rev. Henry Melvill's *Persuasive to a Christian Life*, from his Louthbury Lectures (J. F. Shaw and Co.), a 4th of Miriam May, a Romance (Saunders, Otley, and Co.), and a 2nd of the Rev. J. Tulloch's *Leaders of the Reformation* (W. Blackwood and Sons).

### BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD AND TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

THE NEXT NUMBER, the third, of Messrs Groombridge and Sons' "Magnet Stories," for young people, will be "Havering Hall," by G. C. Sargent.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO AND PERU by Cortes and Pizarro, is being prepared for publication by Mr. James Blackwood.

MR. ALEXANDER HEYLIN will publish shortly a cheap edition of Dr. Stevens's "History of Methodism from its Origin to the Death of Wesley."

THE MESSRS. BLACKWOOD are just publishing the late Sir William Hamilton's long-expected lectures on metaphysics, edited by Mansel and Veitch.

A SECOND EDITION, revised and enlarged, of Mr. Sala's "Grand Volunteer Review" will be published on Monday. The additions are to include Mr. Sala's account of the recent doings at Wimbledon.

AMONG WORKS IN PREPARATION by Mr. Bentley are a "History of English Literature, Critical and Anecdotal," and "The English Satirists," from old Joseph Hall to George Gordon, Lord Byron.

SECOND EDITIONS of Mr. William Bernard McCube's "Florine, Princess of Burgundy," and "Adelaide, or The Iron Crown," are in preparation by Mr. James Duffy.

A "MANUAL OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY," by Professor Anderson, and one of Civil Engineering by Professor Rankine are among the works in preparation by Messrs. R. Griffin and Co.

MR. JAMES BLACKWOOD is preparing for publication a complete Practical Guide to her Majesty's Civil Service; containing, unabridged, the examination papers for each department.

"THE MESSIAH AND HIS KINGDOM." A Narrative of our Lord's Life, Sufferings, Death, Resurrection, and Ascension, by a Layman, author of "Life of Bishop Ken," is being prepared for publication by Mr. Murray.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and NORRIS are just publishing a new edition, with important additions, of Dr. Donaldson's "Book of Jasher," the first appearance of which made, as will be remembered, a considerable stir in theological circles.

MR. JAMES DUFFY, of Dublin, will publish at the beginning of August a new Tale, "The Orange Girl," by Lady Charles Thynne, the authoress of the fiction recently published by Mr. Duffy, "Eleanor Morrison or, Home Duties."

THE WRITER OF THE ESSAY "concerning growing old," in *Fraser's Magazine* for June, acknowledges with thanks the sum of 5s. 4s. 10d., sent by various subscribers for the poor woman mentioned in the essay. As the sum received is amply sufficient, the writer requests that no further donations may be sent.

WE UNDERSTAND (says the *Northern Ensign*) that the admirable article on "Electricity and the Electric Telegraph," in the *Cornhill Magazine* for this month, is contributed by a young Caiethnessman, who is not unlikely to cut a figure in the scientific world at no distant date.

MESSRS. FULLERTON, and Co., of Edinburgh, propose to issue, by subscription, in a series of eight volumes, the posthumous works of the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw, the late well-known Congregational minister, of Glasgow, to be edited by his son, the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw.

MR. JAMES DUFFY, of Dublin, announces for the middle of August Carleton's First Romance, being "The Evil Eye, or the Black Spectre," by the well-known author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry."

"LECTURES Chiefly on Subjects Relating to the Use and Management of Literary, Scientific, and Mechanic Institutes," is the interesting title of a work about to be published by Messrs. Bosworth and Harrison. The authors are Mr. H. Whitehead, M.A., Curate of Clapham; T. C. Whitehead, M.A. Incumbent of Gawcott, Bucks, and W. Driver, Superintendent of the Belvedere Crescent Reformatory, Lambeth.

**EXCISE AND CUSTOMS' DUTIES ON PAPER.**—On Monday evening, in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. D'Israeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he still retained his intention to propose an equalisation of the Excise and Customs' duties on paper, but would give due notice of the precise time on which that measure would be brought before the house. Sir J. Trevelyan announced that he should oppose every motion for proceeding with a vote of supply until the paper duty question was finally settled.

MR. THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, C.B., Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, and author of an excellent work on the Practice of Parliament, has completed a "History of Constitutional and Legislative Progress in England, since the Accession of George III.," which will be published in the autumn by the Messrs Longman. The principal contents are as follows:—General Introduction; Prerogatives and Influence of the Crown; the House of Lords and the Peerage; the House of Commons, Representation, and the Commonality; the Church and other Religious Bodies; Influence of Political Parties; the Press, and Liberty of Opinion; "Political Agitation;" Civil and Religious Liberty; Liberty of the Subject; Revenue, Taxation, and Financial Policy; Commercial Legislation; Monetary Laws; the Criminal Law; Amendments of the Law, and Administration of Justice; Legislation for the Moral and Social Welfare of the People; the Poor; Education; Ireland; the Colonies and British Possessions Abroad; Slavery and the Slave Trade; Public Works, &c.

**STATISTICS OF STATIONERY AND PRINTED BOOKS.**—From the usual monthly return of the Board of Trade, which follows, it will be seen that the printed book export trade had recovered, in some measure, from its former depression, exhibiting in the May of the present year an increase of nearly 11,000*l.* over the corresponding month of 1859:

Stationery Exported.	Month ending May 31.		Increase upon previous year.	Decrease upon previous year.
	1859.	1860.		
British East Indies ...	£ 8,847	£ 12,726	...	...
Australia .....	19,150	29,298	...	...
Other Countries.....	28,154	28,642	...	...
Total.....	63,151	65,666	2515	...
Printed Books .....	30,447	41,311	10,864	...

**BIBLE REFERENCING.**—We have received the following—which explains itself—from Messrs. Dean and Son, of Ludgate-hill: "Bible Referencing.—We observe in your paper of June 30, page 813, a paragraph containing Mr. Knight's reply to the Select Committee of the House of Commons in answer to the chairman's question, 'Have any improvements in the mode of printing or binding the Bible been introduced into Scotland, where the monopoly has been abolished, which are not known in England?' in which Mr. Knight says that Scotch Bibles are not allowed to be sold in England. This is a mistake on his part, as thousands of them can be bought here. As to the index G. on the fore-edge for Genesis, and J. for Job, we have had for some time past our illustrated Bibles (one of which is sent herewith) impressed in this style. They have to be sent to Scotland to get this done, as Mr. Ferrier, a gentleman in one of the principal towns there, has the patent for it; so that Mr. Knight is again mistaken in supposing that in Scotland only you can get an indexed Bible."

**PAPER MARKET OF THE MONTH.**—Business during the past month has progressed on the whole but very tamely, several causes having tended to produce dullness, not the least of which has been the wet and almost wintery character of the weather that prevailed up to the beginning of July; and although it may appear that the paper trade is one that vicissitudes of weather do not directly affect, still it hinges so much upon other businesses that are materially affected by seasonable weather, as to share more or less with their fluctuation. Another cause of depression has been the uncertainty existing with regard to the question of foreign duty. Hence the market has been decidedly easier, although there has been no giving way in price. Orders have been much more freely executed, and supplies more plentiful. Country trade has been less animated than town. Export trade shows retrogression in two of its principal channels, but the great increase in the Australian shipments brings the total amount up to the usual average, and a trifle beyond.—*The Stationer* for July 10.

WE PRINT THE FOLLOWING CURIOUS STATEMENT as it has been communicated to us by a respectable correspondent, but without vouching for its authenticity:—"An invalid merchant of great wealth, belonging to the Wesleyan persuasion, has been so much pleased with two characters in "Farquhar Frankheart"—old Grace Parker and Mr. Dixon—that he has bequeathed 2000*l.* to be divided equally amongst ten of the oldest women in connexion, and ten of the oldest local preachers, in his native county. Would that many such results followed tale reading!"

MESSRS. JAMES NISBET and Co. make a liberal offer with respect to their recently-published "Conference on Missions held in 1860, at Liverpool: including the Papers read and the Conclusions reached. Edited by the Secretaries to the Conference." They announce that they will be happy to receive the names of public institutions and libraries for which free copies are wanted. The only condition annexed to this proposal is, that "an address must be given to which applicants desire the copies to be sent in London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, or Dublin."

THE LITERATURE OF GENEALOGY seems not only to be diligently cultivated in these latter-of-the-days, but to command a more general audience than might be expected. We chronicled, but a few months ago, the appropriate publication by Mr. John Bowyer Nichols, of a work with a quaintly significant title, "The Noble and Gentle Men of England; or, Notes touching the Arms and Descent of the Ancient Knightly and Gentle Houses of England, arranged in their respective Counties. Attempted by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq., M.A., one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Warwick," and whose ancestors held high rank in England before the Conquest. Although the work is one purely of detail, and has few literary pretensions, it has already reached a second edition.

KELLY V. BAILEY.—On Wednesday, before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart, Mr. Bacon (with whom was Mr. Tripp) moved for an injunction to restrain the defendant, who carried on business at Preston, from printing, publishing, and selling a work called "The History, Topography, and Directory of Worcestershire," on the alleged ground that it was a copy and piracy of the plaintiff's work called "The Post-office Directory of Birmingham, with Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire." Mr. C. Hall, for the defendant, asked that the motion might stand over, in order to give the defendant an opportunity of replying to the plaintiff's affidavits. The Vice-Chancellor accordingly directed the motion to stand over until the next seal, the defendant undertaking in the meantime not to sell the work complained of.

MESSRS. BOSWORTH AND HARRISON are preparing for publication a work which cannot fail to possess an interest of its own. It is the "Speeches in Parliament and Miscellaneous Writings of the late Henry Drummond, Esq." Those of our readers who have been in the habit of perusing Parliamentary debates know the raciness and point (whatever might be their faults) of the senatorial deliverances of the late eccentric M.P. for West Surrey, and will not be sorry to learn that they are to have a permanent existence. If the collection of Mr. Drummond's miscellaneous writings be made with anything like completeness, it cannot fail to be an extraordinary one. Mr. Drummond had written and published for many years on every conceivable subject, from the poor man's beer up to the abstruse points of theology, and in a style in many respects remarkable. The collection is to be edited by Lord Lovaine, the Conservative member for North Northumberland, and who married a daughter of the late Mr. Drummond.

**RULES OF THE PRINTING TRADE.**—At the beginning of the week, at the Sheriff's Court, a case was tried before the deputy-judge, in which a compositor named Grey sought to recover 3*l.* 6*s.*, one fortnight's wages, in lieu of notice from his employer, Mr. Haverson. The plaintiff based his claim on the recognised rules of the printing trade, by which masters and men are equally bound. Witnesses were called, and among them the secretary of the London Society of Compositors, who said that the plaintiff was clearly entitled to the customary notice. For the defence it was urged that the plaintiff had been sent for from the society's house to finish a particular job, and that therefore the usual rules of the trade did not apply. The judge decided that by the rules the plaintiff was entitled to recover wages in lieu of notice, but, under the circumstances of this case, only one week would be allowed. Verdict was then given for plaintiff, for 3*s.* and costs.

MR. JOHN MASON promises at the end of the month a contribution of some importance to the biography of Wesleyan Methodism. It is a new life of the Rev. Thomas Coke, D.C.L., by the Rev. J. W. Etheridge, M.A., Doctor in Philosophy. Dr. Coke, a native of Wales, educated at Jesus College, Oxford, was appointed in 1780 superintendent of the London district. In 1784 he visited America, and made altogether nine voyages to the United States and the West Indies for missionary purposes. In December, 1813, he sailed for Ceylon with six preachers, and was found dead in his cabin on the 3rd of May, 1814. Besides some extracts from his Journal, Dr. Coke published in 1792 (in conjunction with Henry Moore) a Life of John Wesley, but his principal work was a

Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, published in 1803. In the preparation of the new life of this Methodist notability, Mr. Etheridge has had access to a considerable amount of documentary and other sources of information, unattainable by or unknown to the former biographers of Dr. Coke.

FROM A DESCRIPTION OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MESSRS. HITCHCOCK, the eminent drapers of St. Paul's-churchyard, in *Lilwall's Mercantile Circular* for July, we extract the following passage relative to the library, &c., provided for the solace and instruction of the numerous employees. It is, we are told, "a large room, measuring about 60 feet long by 40 wide, will seat 200 persons, and is well lighted by windows looking into Paternoster-row; the books are arranged in cases around the room; over them are busts of Shakespeare and Milton, Bacon and Newton, Locke and 'Sam' Johnson, Scott and Byron, while here and there are interspersed portraits of eminent divines, such as the Rev. John Fletcher, the Rev. W. Wilkinson, &c. The organ on the right hand and its use we shall refer to hereafter. On looking over the books we notice Hallam, Macaulay, and other historians, the productions of most of our eminent poets, whilst America is represented by Longfellow. Standard works of fiction—of descriptive writings, such as voyages and travels, there is a whole host—in fact almost every publication of renown treating upon the Holy Land—the latter and religious literature seems to us to preponderate. The number of books is 1500. The reviews are represented by the British, Edinburgh, and Eclectic. The magazines include Blackwood, Evangelical, Cornhill, Art Journal, Chambers', All the Year Round, Christian Spectator, Christian Treasury, Leisure Hour, and Sunday at Home. The whole is under the management of a committee, composed of the usual officers, who are aided by four youths, one of whom is always in the library during the evening. The money required for the purchase of these publications, and for a constant supply of new books, is produced by each young man in the house paying a quarterly subscription of 2*s.* 6*d.*, and every fresh employee, after he has been a resident for a month, paying an entrance fee of 2*s.* 6*d.*, which collectively yields on income of 45*l.* a year."

**AMERICA.**—LADY CRITICS OF THE "LEAVES OF GRASS."—The *New York Saturday Press*, the great champion of the merits of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," prints criticisms by two ladies on that singular work written from very different points of view. "Mrs. Juliette H. Beach," who dates from "Albion, N.Y.," is disgusted, very naturally, with Mr. Whitman's amatory poetry, and declaims against him in the following high-flown fashion: "Walt Whitman has done his work. He has shown to the world that one may have the form and presence of a man, may possess an intellect whose scope and power entitle him to high place among the gifted ones of earth, and yet in those finer qualities which most intimately connect man with higher intelligences be utterly wanting, and at the poor level of 'the beasts that perish.' He has done this, and the world has now no further need of him. It accepts the revolting lesson, as it must, but it does not need the teacher longer. If Walt has left within him any charity, will he not now rid the taught and disgusted world of himself? Not by poison, or the rope, or pistol, or by any of the common modes of suicide, because some full man, to whom life has become a grievous burden, may at a later day be compelled to choose between death by the same means and a hateful life, and with the pride of noble manhood turn shuddering to live on, rather than admit so much of oneness as would be implied by going to death as did Walt Whitman. But let him search the coast of his island home until he finds some cove where the waves are accustomed to cast up the carrion committed to them, and where their bloated bodies ride lazily upon the waters which humanity never disturbs, and casting himself therein, find at last the companionship for which, in death as in life, he is best fitted. Let him do this act of reparation, and the world may kindly extend to him the charity of forgetfulness—the highest boon it now can bestow." "Mrs. Mary A. Chilton," again, who "hails" from "Islip, Long Island," talks rapturously of "the simple grandeur of" Mr. Whitman's "expressed soul," considers what Mrs. Beach deems pruriency merely "the equipoise of mature life, the wisdom gained by experience, informing his mind and dictating his words. In childhood," continues this "emancipated woman," "there is no blush of shame at sight of a nude form, and the serene wisdom of maturity covers this innocence with a halo of glory, by recognising the divinity of humanity, and perceiving the unity of all the functions of the human body, and the inevitable tendency to harmonic adjustment and adaptation. As all of nature's forms are evolved from the same God-origin or substance, though there may be difference of rank, there can be no difference in essence; and those functions which have been deemed the most brutal and degrading will be found to be first in rank when nature's hierarchy shall be established and observed," &c. &c. &c.

THE "ATLANTIC MONTHLY" ON INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—In our editorial column will be found some remarks on the increase of import duty on English books which forms one of the items in the



New Tariff Bill, recently passed by the House of Representatives at Washington. The July number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, published by one of the first houses in the States, Messrs. Ticknor, Fields, and Co., of Boston, and now edited by one of the first of American *littérateurs*, contains an excellent article on the subject, written from the American point of view, and from which we shall give some extracts. "The new Bill," says the writer in the *Atlantic*, "proposes to substitute for the old duty of eight per cent. *ad valorem* a new one of fifteen cents the pound weight. Could we suspect a Committee of Members of Congress of a joke appreciable by mere members of the human family, could we suppose them in a thoughtless moment to have carried into legislation a mildened modicum of that metaphorical language which forms the staple of debate, we should make no remonstrance. We recognise the severe justice of an ideal avoirdupois in literary criticism. We remember the unconscious sarcasm of the *Atlantic Telegraph*, as it sank heart-broken under the strain of conveying the answer of the Heavy Father of our political stage to the graceful 'good-morning' of Victoria. The enthusiastic member of the Academy of Lagado, who had spent eight years in a vain attempt to extract sunbeams from cucumbers, might have found profitable employment in smelting the lead even from light literature, not to speak of richer deposits. Under an Act thus dubiously worded, and in a country which makes Bancroft a collector of the customs and Hawthorne a weigher and gauger, the works of an Alison and a Tupper would be put beyond the reach of all but the immensely rich. The man of moderate means would be deprived of the exhaustless misinformation of the Scottish Baronet, who has so completely disproved the old charge against his countrymen of possessing an *ingenium perveridum* (which Dr. Johnson would have translated by *brimstone temperament*), and of the don't-fail-to-spread-your-umbrella-when-it-rains-or-you'll-spoil-your-hat wisdom of the English Commoner, who seems to have named his chief work in a moment of abnormal inspiration, since it has become proverbial as the severest test of human philosophy." After some more remarks in the same strain, the writer proceeds to observe more gravely: "However it may be with iron, wool, and manufactured cotton, it is clear that a duty on books is not protective of American literature, but simply a tax on American scholarship and refinement. The imperfectness of our public libraries compels every student to depend more or less upon his own private collection of books; and it is a fact of some significance that, with the single exception of Hildreth, all our prominent historians, Sparks, Irving, Bancroft, Prescott, Ticknor, Motley, and Palfrey, have been men of independent fortune. If anything should be free of duty, it should seem to be the material of thought." Then comes an animated appeal for a system of international copyright, as beneficial to American publishers and authors: "If Congress be really desirous of doing something for the benefit of American authors, it would come nearer the mark, if it directed its attention to the establishment on equitable grounds of some system of International Copyright. A well-considered enactment to this end would, we are convinced, be quite as advantageous to the manufacturers as to the producers of books. We believe that a majority of the large publishing houses of the country have been gradually convinced of the inconveniences of the present want of system. Many of them have found it profitable to enter into an agreement with popular English authors for the payment of copyright, and works thus reprinted cost the buyer no more than under the privateering policy. But, without some definite establishment of legal rights and remedies, the publisher is at the mercy of a dishonourable, sometimes of a vindictive competition, and must run the risk of having the market flooded within a week with a cheaper and inferior edition, reprinted from the sheets of his own which had been honourably paid for. We do not pretend to argue the question of literary property, the principle of it being admitted in the fact that we have any copyright laws at all. Our wish is to show that, in the present absence of settled law, the honest publisher is subjected to risks from the resultant evils of which the whole reading community suffers. The publisher, to protect himself, is forced to make his reprint as cheaply as possible, and to hurry it through the press with the disregard of accuracy inseparable from hasty publication,—while the reader is put in possession of a book destructive of eyesight, crowded with blunders, and unsightly in appearance. Maps and plates are omitted, or copied so carelessly as to be worse than useless; and whoever needs the book for study or reference must still buy the original edition, made more costly because imported in single copies, and because taxed for the protection of a state of things discreditable in every way, and not only so, but hostile to the true interests of both publishers and public." In the following passage the reader will recognise views which have often been urged in our own columns: "The necessity of some kind of equitable arrangement was so strongly felt by American publishers, that a kind of unwritten law gradually established itself among them. It was tacitly understood that, when a publisher had paid an English author for advance sheets, no rival American edition should be published,

But it already appears too plainly that an arrangement with no guaranty but a private sense of honour is liable to constant infringement for the gratification of personal enmity, or in the hope of immediate profit. The rewards of uprightness and honourable dealing are slow in coming, while those of unscrupulous greed are immediate, even though dirty. Under existing circumstances, free trade and fair play exist only in appearance; for the extraordinary claim has been set up that an American bookseller has an exclusive right to all the future works of an English author any one of whose former productions he has reprinted, whether with or without paying for it; so that, however willing another publisher may be to give the author a fair price for his book, or however desirous the latter may be to conclude such a bargain, it is practically impossible, so long as privateering is tolerated in the trade." The injustice done to American authors is thus strongly and ably put: "We do not claim any protection of American authorship from foreign competition, but we cannot but think it unfair that British authorship should be protected (as it now practically is) at the cost of our own, and for the benefit of such publishers as are willing to convey an English book without paying for it. The reprint of a second-rate work by an English author has not only the advantage of a stolen cheapness over a first-rate one on the same subject by an American, but may even be the means of suppressing it altogether. The intellectual position of an American is so favourable for the treatment of European history as to overbalance in some instances the disadvantages arising from want of access to original documents; yet an American author whose work was yet in manuscript could not possibly compete with an English rival, even of far inferior ability, who had already published. If, within the last few years, a tolerably popular history of France had been published in England, and cheaply reprinted here (as it surely would have been), we doubt whether Mr. Godwin would have undertaken his laborious and elaborate work,—or, if he had, whether he would have readily found a bookseller bold enough to pay an adequate price for the copyright. And it is to be remembered that an American publisher gives this preference to an English over an American book simply because he can get it for nothing, by defrauding its author of the just reward of his industry or genius. That an author loses his equitable claim to copyright for the simple reason that by publication he has put himself in our power, is an argument fit to be used only by one who would make use of a private letter that had accidentally come into his possession to the damage of the writer." And again: "The editions of American books republished in England are already numbered by thousands. With the growth of the English colonies the value to an American author of an English copyright is daily increasing. Indeed, it is a matter of consideration for our publishers, whether Canada may not before long retaliate upon them, and by cheaper reprints become as troublesome to them as Belgium once was to France." We give the peroration of this excellent and interesting article, the appearance of which in such an organ as the *Atlantic Monthly* is a cheering sign of the times: "It is not creditable that America should be the last of civilised nations to acknowledge the justice of an author's claim to a share in the profits of a commercial value which he has absolutely created. England is more liberal to our authors than we to hers, but it is only under certain strictly limited contingencies that an American can acquire copyright there. Were all our booksellers as scrupulous as the few honourably exceptional ones among them now are, there would be no need of legislative regulation; but, in the present condition of things, he who undertakes to reprint an English book which he has honestly paid for is at the mercy of whoever can get credit for poor paper and worse printing. There is no reason why a distinction should be made between copyright and patent-right; but, if our legislators refuse to admit any abstract right in the matter, they might at least go so far as to conclude an international arrangement by which a publisher in either country who was willing to pay for the right of publication should be protected in its exercise. No just objection could be made to a plan of this kind, which, if not so honest as a general international law of copyright, would be profitable to our publishers, and to such of our authors at least as had acquired any foreign reputation."

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN THE AMERICAN PRESS.

By William S. and Alfred Martien.

Harry Birkett: the Story of a Man Who Helped Himself.

Margaret Penrose; or, Scenes in the Life of a Sunday-School Teacher.

The Tenderness of Jesus.

Questions about a Young Man's Safety.

The Angel's Message, by the author of "The Peep of Day."

Harry's Mistakes, and Where they Led Him.

By J. E. Tilton and Co.

May Coverly, the Young Dressmaker.

By Derby and Jackson.

Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's.

#### THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, for the week ending Tuesday, June 26.

ADELMAR, the Templar: a Tale of the Crusades. By Abbé H\*\*\*. Kelly, Hedian, and Piet.  
ASHTON—The Diseases, Injuries, and Malformations of the Rectum and Anus. By T. J. Ashton, Surgeon of the Blenheim Dispensary, &c. &c. From the third and enlarged London edition. Blanchard and Lea. 2 dols.  
BEATIES of the Sanctuary. From the French of Hubert Lebon. Kelly, Hedian, and Piet.  
CURIOUS (The) Eyes. American Sunday School Union.  
COCHRAN—The Revelation of St. John its Own Interpreter. By John Cochran. D. Appleton and Co. 1 dol.  
HAZEL—The Rebel and the Rover. By Harry Hazel. T. B. Peterson and Brothers.  
HORTENSE; or, Pride Corrected. Translated from the French. Kelly, Hedian, and Piet.  
KENRICK—The Pentateuch. Translated from the Vulgate, a revised edition of the Douay Version. With Notes. By F. P. Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore. Kelly, Hedian, and Piet.  
NICHOLS—Father Larkin's Mission in Jonesville: a Tale of the Times. By T. L. Nichols, M.D. Kelly, Hedian, and Piet.  
REYNOLDS—Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots: an Historical Romance. By George W. M. Reynolds. T. B. Peterson and Brothers.  
SHIELD—The Confessions of Augustine. Edited by Rev. W. T. Shield, D.D., Professor of Church History at Andover. Warren F. Draper.  
SOUVESTRE—Isle of the Dead: a Tale of the Yellow Fever. From the French of Emile Souvestre. Kelly, Hedian, and Piet.  
THOMPSON—Morning Hours in Patmos. By A. C. Thompson, author of "The Better Land." Gould and Lincoln.  
TODD—The Young Farmer's Manual. By S. Edwards Todd. C. M. Saxton, Barker, and Co.  
WALSH—A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Lungs. By W. H. Walsh, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, &c. &c. A new American from the third English edition. 2 dols. 25 cents. Blanchard and Lea.

#### BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

[Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By Thomas Millard, 70, Newgate-street.

Leigh Hunt's Christianity.

Peter Findar.

Hammond's Poems, 1725.

Agrippa's Occult Philosophy.

Bewick's Birds. Original Edition.

Blain's Rural Sports.

Rochester's Poems.

By John Camden Hotten, 151, Piccadilly, W.

Old Newspapers before 1800, in numbers or bound.

Old Tracts relating to Topography, or connected with the English or Welsh Counties.

Appeal Cases and Private Acts of Parliament.

New Whig Guide.

Books of Epigrams.

Joe Miller's Jests. Any old editions.

Black Caps and Red Gowns. A satirical pamphlet published at Oxford.

Somerset House Gazette. By Pyne the Artist.

Small 4to.

Secret Memoirs of Monmouthshire. By Rogers.

Any old books about Wales or printed in Wales.

Percy Society's Publications:

No. 11. Political Ballads of the Commonwealth.

No. 14. Kind Hart's Dream.

No. 17. Nursery Rhymes of England.

Denny's Secrets of Angling. (Reprint.) 1811.

Censura Literaria. 2nd ed. Vol. X. 1815.

Voyage d'Exploration sur le Littoral. Paris.

De la France et de l'Italie. Par M. Coste. Paris.

By W. Ladd, Burgate-street, Canterbury.

Form of Prayers, according to the custom of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews—Hebrew and English. Translated by David Levi. 8vo. A.M. 5553, i.e. A.D. 1793, Vol. I.: containing prayers for ordinary daily worship.

Machsor: or, Prayers of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Hebrew and English. Translated by A. Alexander. 8vo. A.M. 5531, i.e. A.D. 1771, Vol. III., containing the prayers for ordinary daily worship; Vol. V., containing the prayers for the Passover and Pentecost.

#### TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD AND TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

BANKRUPT.—Bachel Cherrington, Donington, Lincolnshire, druggist and printer, July 17 and August 9, at half-past 11, at the Bankrupts' Court, Nottingham; solicitor, Mr. Maples, Nottingham; official assignee, Mr. Harris, Nottingham.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—C. Johnson and J. C. Johnson, Cambridge, booksellers.

#### COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Saturday, July 21, the collection of Autographs formed by the late E. Crowinshield, Esq., of Boston, U.S.

By THE SAME, on Monday, July 23, and following days, the stock of Engraved Music Plates, with their

Copyrights, of Messrs. Wessell and Co., of Hanoversquare, retiring from business.

By P. BURN and CO., within the Crow Hotel, George-square, Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 31st of July, at 1 o'clock (in the event of a private sale not being concluded on or before that date), the Copy-right, together with the Printing Plant, &c., belonging to the sequestrated Estate of Robert Buchanan, newspaper proprietor, printer, and publisher in Glasgow, of the following Glasgow newspapers: The *Glasgow Sentinel*, published every Saturday, price 2½d.; the *Glasgow Times*, price 1d.; and the *Penny Post*.

By MR. HENRY GILPIN, at No. 14, Market-street, Newcastle, the stock of books, stationery, woodcuts, copper plates, stereotype plates, and bookbinding and printing materials, the property of the late Mr. Wm. Davison, publisher, Alnwick, comprising more than five tons of type and stereotype, remainders, copy-rights, copper plates, and nearly 500 woodcuts by Bewick, the stereotype plates of numerous children's books, schoolbooks, &c., stereo ornaments, mounted and unmounted; the stereotype foundry plant; book-binders' presses and tools; and the presses and type of an extensive printing office.

### REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Wednesday, 4th of July, and two following days, the library of F. Sargent, Esq.; also a selection from the library of a gentleman; a portion of the library of a clergyman; and the library of the late Rev. Dr. Steinkopf. The proceeds of the three days' sale amounted to 7844. 11s., and included some valuable manuscripts and prints; among the latter a remarkable collection of engravings, chiefly of the female sex, of every age and country. The following are some of the book-items of the sale:

Akerman (J. Y.) Descriptive Catalogue of Roman Coins, 2 vols. 1834. 11. 2s.  
Barnes. The Supplication of Doctour Barnes unto the most gracious Kyng Henrye the eight, with the declaration of his Articles condemned for heresy by the Byshops; black letter; by Hugh Syngeleton, n. d. 2l.

Bewick (T.) History of British Birds. 2 vols. Newcastle, 1816; General History of Quadrupeds, ib. 1811, together 3 vols. 1816-11. 2l. 19s.

Bryan (M.) Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, with additions by Geo. Stanley. 1849. 11. 3s.

Clarendon Heads. Lord Clarendon's History of The Rebellion, containing eighty-four heads of the Great Men on both sides. J. Nicholson, 1715. Fine early impressions before the numbers. 11. 18s.

Elliott (Rev. E. B.) Horæ Apocalypticæ. 4 vols. fourth edition revised. 1851. 11. 9s.

Gell and Gandy, Pompeiana. First edition. 1817. 11. 3s.

Gorton (J.) Biographical Dictionary, with Supplement, 3 vols. 1833. 11. 1s.

Horne (T. H.) Introduction to the Study of Bibliography, 2 vols. 1814. 2l. 10s.

Horne (T. H.) Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, 5 vols. ninth edition enlarged. 1846. 2l. 11s.

Imperial Dictionary (The), edited by J. Ogilvie, LL.D. with Supplement, 2 vols. Colombier size. 1853-6. 3l.

Kitto (J.) Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature. 2 vols. plates. Edinb. 1845. 11. 8s.

Brand (J.) Observations on Popular Antiquities, enlarged by Sir H. Ellis, 2 vols. 1813. 11. 16s.

Fuller (Dr. Thomas) Abel Redivivus, or the Dead yet Speaking—The Lives and Deaths of the Moderne Divines, 1651. 11. 18s.

Jamieson (Dr. John) Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, Edinb. 1811. 2l. 18s.

Latimer (Hugh) Fruitfull Sermons preached by the constant Martyr Master Hugh Latimer, black letter, Valentine Sims, 1596. 11. 6s.

Liddell and Scott, Greek and English Lexicon, based on the German Work of F. Passow, third edition, Oxf. 1849. 11. 1s.

More (Sir Thomas) Utopia, translated into English by Ralph Robinson, A.D. 1551, new edition, with notes, by Dr. Dibdin, large paper, 1808. 11. 12s.

Ottley (W. Y.) Enquiry into the Origin and Early History of Engraving upon Copper and Wood, 2 vols. 1816. 5l. 10s.

Fuller (T.) Worthies of England, very large copy. 1662. 2l. 19s.

Fuller (Dr. Thomas) Church History of Britain. 1655. 2l. 5s.

Holland (H.) Heroologia Anglica. Arnheim, 1620. 5l. 2s. 6d.

Plinius, Natural History of the World, translated into English by Dr. Philemon Holland, 2 vols. in 1. 1611. 11. 12s. 6d.

Raleigh (Sir W.) Judicious and Select Essays, with his Apologie for his Voyage to Guinea. 1650. 11. 2s.

Walton and Cotton, Complete Angler, with Introductory Essay, &c. (by John Major), large paper, first edition, proof impressions of the plates on India paper. 1823. 2l. 3s.

Richardson (C.) New Dictionary of the English Language, 2 vols. Pickering, 1837. 2l. 4s.

Walpole (Hon. H.) Anecdotes of Painting in England. 5 vols. in 3, first edition. Strawberry Hill, 1762-71. 3l. 6s.

Stukeley (W.) Itinerarium Curiosum, first edition, very fine copy. 1724. 2l. 10s.

Stow (J.) Annales; or, General Chronicle of England, with Continuation to 1614 by E. Howes, black letter. 11. 12s.

Wren (Stephen) Parentalia; or, Memoirs of the Family of the Wrens, viz. Matthew, Bp. of Ely; Christopher, Dean of Windsor; but chiefly of Sir Christopher Wren, very scarce. 1750. 4l.

Brayley (E. W.) Londiniana; or, Reminiscences of the British Metropolis. 4 vols., with a proof set of the engravings, making 5 vols. The editor's own copy. 1829. 11. 3s.

Shakespeare and Milton. The Miniature Edition of the Plays of Shakespeare, 9 vols. in 5, printed by Corral for W. Pickering. 1825. 2l. 16s.

Querard (J. M.) La France Littéraire. 10 vols. Paris, 1827-39. 4l. 10s.

Notes and Queries, first series, November 1849 to December 1855, 12 vols. complete; second series, January 1856 to December 1859, 8 vols. 1849-59. 3l. 19s.

Berlingieri (Fr.) Geographia: In questo volume si contegno Sept Giornate delle Geographia di F. Berlingieri Fiorentino (in Terza Rima). Roy. folio, impresso in Firenze per Nicolo Todeschi, circa 1480. This copy of the first edition contains all the maps, which are among the earliest of those produced from metal plates. 14l. 14s.

Kempis (Thomas à) L'Imitation Jesus Christ, IV. livres. A most sumptuous edition, the text printed within borders, extending to upwards of four hundred pages, each of which is decorated with elegant designs, copied from exquisite specimens in early Byzantine, Greek, Oriental, Flemish, Italian, or French Art; and coloured according to existing originals in missals, books of devotion, poems, &c. &c., many pages finished in gold and silver. Colombier size. Paris, Curmer, 1856. 13l. 13s.

Du Cange et Carpentarii Glossarium Manuale ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis, auctum ab Adelung, 6 vols. Halle, 1772-84. 2l.

Darling (J.) Cyclopædia Bibliographica, 2 vols. Half morocco extra. 1854-59. 2l. 13s.

Gill (J.) Exposition of the Old and New Testament, 9 vols. calf. 1809-10. 4l. 8s.

Suidæ Lexicon Græce, recensuit T. Gaisford, 3 vols. Oxon. 1834. 11. 18s.

Poli (M.) Synopsis Criticorum aliorumque S. Scripturæ Interpretum, 5 vols. 1669-76. 4l. 2s.

Weston (J.) Stenography completed, or the Art of Short-Hand brought to Perfection. 1727. 11. 10s.

Testament (New) Negroe-English, translated by the Missionaries of the United Brethren, 1829; Another, Greenland Language, by the same, 1822; Another, Finnish, Pietarporissa, 1822. 3 vols. 11. 7s.

BY THE SAME, on Saturday the 7th July, a collection of books, comprising works in oriental literature, also some Sanscrit, Arabic, Coptic, and Persian manuscripts, relating to Indian and General History, &c., chiefly formed by an eminent Orientalist. The sale realised 140l. 7s. We give some of the printed-book lots disposed of:

Ferishta, History of the Mahomedan Power in India, translated by Lieut.-Colonel Briggs, 4 vols. 1829. 11. 15s.

Umara Singha Kosha, or Dictionary of the Sungskrita Language, with an English translation, &c., by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. Second edition. Serampore, 1825. 11. 2s.

Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. I. to XVI. inclusive, in 33 parts (except II. part 2) and three duplicates. In all 36 parts. 4l. 2s.

Chrestomathe Arabe, par A. J. Silvestre de Sacy. 3 vols. Paris, 1806. 11. 4s.

De Sacy (Silvestre) Grammaire Arabe, 2 vols. Paris. 1810. 11. 5s.

Thompson (J. T.) Dictionary in oordoo and English. Royal 8vo. Serampore, 1838. 11. 2s.

Lotus (C.) de la Bonne Loi, traduit du Sanscrit, avec une Commentaire, par M. E. Bournouf. Paris, 1852. 11. 7s.

Richardson (J.) Dictionary, English, Persian, and Arabic, vol. II. 1810. 2l. 8s.

Kennedy (Col. Vans) on the Origin and Affinity of the Principal Languages of Asia and Europe. 1828. 11. 15s.

Haughton (G. C.) Bengali Selections, with Translations and a Vocabulary. 1822. 11. 2s.

Wilson (H. H.) Ariana Antiqua. 1841. 11. 19s.

Shakespeare (J.) Dictionary; Hindustani and English, and English and Hindustani, fourth edition. 1849. 2l. 1s.

Coleman (C.) Mythology of the Hindus, with Notices of various Mountain and Island Tribes, plates. 1832. 11. 10s.

Richardson (J.) Dictionary, Persian, Arabic, and English, new edition by C. Wilkins, 2 vols. 1806-10. 5l.

Richardson (J.) The same, revised by Sir C. Wilkins, enlarged by Francis Johnson. Last edition, very scarce. 1829. 11. 8s.

Mahābhārata (The), an Epic Poem, 4 vols, published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Calcutta, 1834-39. 4l.

Wilson (H. H.) Dictionary of Sanscrit and English. Calcutta, 1819. 4l. 4s.

Assemani (J. S.) Bibliotheca Orientalis Clementina I Vaticana, 4 vols. Romæ, 1719-23. 6l. 17s.

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